The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Movement on Rome--Proclamations of Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel.

Papal Denunciation of the Proposed Sale of Italian Church Lands.

Farragut the Guest of the Kings of Denmark and Greece.

The Retrocession of Danish Schleswig by Prussia Improbable.

ITALY AND ROME.

Address of Garibaldi to the Party of Action—Proclamation of Victor Emmanuel.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Sept. 22.

Gen. GARIBALDI has issued a stirring address to his followers and adherents, announcing that the time has now come for them to overthrow the tyranny of the Pope, restore Rome to Italy and give the Eternal City its ancient supremacy as the capital of the Italian nation.

A royal proclamation has also been promulgated, signed by King VICTOR EMMANUEL, warning all Italians against taking part in aiding or abetting the revolutionary movement against Rome, which is denounced as a crime against the laws of Italy and of nations. The proclamation concludes with the threat that the Government will not fail to visit with rigorous punishment all persons found engaged in illegal hostilities against the Papal authorities.

Papal Denunciation of the Proposed Sale of Italian Church Property.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 22.

A dispatch from Rome states that the Pope has publicly denounced the proposed sale of the Church lands in Italy, and has declared the decree of the Italian Government to that effect null and void.

DENMARK.

Honors to Admiral Farragut and the United States Squadron.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The United States European Squadron, under the command of Admiral FARRAGUT, is still lying in this harbor. A superb entertainment was given yesterday at the Royal palace in honor of the Admiral and the American Minister, Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN, by the Kings of Denmark and Greece. Speeches of welcome to the distinguished guests were made by both Sovereigns, and were responded to in a fitting manner.

King GEORGE, of Greece, in his remarks, alluded to the action of the American Congress in reference to Cretan affairs, and expressed his grateful acknowledgment for the sympathy shown by that body for the suffering Christians of the Island of Crete, in the resolutions passed at its recent session.

The greatest friendship toward the United States was exhibited by all present, among whom were the most noted men of the Kingdom.

The Proposed Retrocession of Schleswig.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Sept. 22.

Strong doubts are entertained here in official quarters of the success of the Danish Cabinet in its negotiations with Prussia for the retrocession of the Danish Provinces of Schleswig.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Pan-Anglican Synod to Meet in Secret Session.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 22.

The regular session of the Pan-Anglican Synod commences this week at the Archiepiscopal Palace, Lambeth.

It is understood that the reporters of the newspaper Press will not be permitted to be present at the deliberations of the Synod, and no daily record of the proceedings will be published.

Arrest of Suspected Fenian Emissaries.

DUBLIN, Saturday, Sept. 21.

Arrests of suspected Fenian Emissaries continue in this city. The latest apprehension is that of JAMES WALTON, who is supposed to be from the United States, and an agent of the Fenian Brotherhood. He has been imprisoned, and will soon be examined on a charge of treason.

PRUSSIA.

A North German Consulate to be Established in New-York.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The North German Parliament has agreed to a bill for the establishment of a Consulate in New-York, and the appointment of a representative of the interests of the Confederation will shortly be made.

King William to Visit South Germany.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 21.

King WILLIAM, of Prussia, has determined upon a tour through South Germany, and will, during his journey, visit the Sovereigns of Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Sept. 22.

United States bonds are quoted at 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Sept. 22.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Pennsylvania*, Capt. LEWIS, which left New-York on the 7th inst., arrived at this port to-day, and sailed again for Liverpool.

GUION & Co.'s steamship *Manhattan*, Capt. WILLIAMS, which sailed from New-York on the 11th inst., also arrived here to-day, and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP TO SEPT. 12.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris*, which left Liverpool Sept. 11 and Queenstown Sept. 12, arrived at this port at an early hour Sunday morning. Her advices are two days later than those transmitted by the *Bremen*.

The steamships *Tarifa* from Liverpool, and *Teutonia* from Hamburg, arrived last night.

The *Court Journal* says that according to recent arrangements the Court will return from the North on Oct. 30.

The preparations for the Abyssinian expedition are being actively carried on. The *Crocodile* has embarked the Second Battalion of the Sixtieth Rifles for Calcutta. The Paris *Liberté* of Sept. 10 says that the Sultan has granted the English Government permission to enlist volunteers in Arabia for the Abyssinian expedition. A telegram from Constantinople states that the news of the liberation of the Abyssinian captives, which was current in Marsala, and was published in the Levant *Herald* as having been received at the British Embassy, is now contradicted by that paper.

The Paris *Patrie*, of Sept. 11, denies the rumors which have been current of the approaching Ministerial changes, as likewise the report that the Government had renounced convoking the Chambers for November next. The same journal discredits the intelligence given by several journals concerning certain alleged projects of the Ministry of France. A denial is also given to the rumors that the Bank of France refuses to accept the new Belgian gold currency.

The *Epoque* and *Liberté* publish comments upon the speech delivered by the Grand Duke of Baden at the opening of the Baden Diet. The *Epoque* pronounces this speech a war-cry from Germany. The *Liberté* says the language used by the Grand Duke leaves open no means of retreat, and adds that a choice must be made, and promptly, between reknitting the alliance of France with Prussia and Italy, or going to war without hesitation or delay, with Germany placing herself wholly under King WILLIAM of Prussia.

A dispatch from Bologna to the Turin *Gazette* sets forth that GARIBALDI passed through the first-named town *en route* for Geneva. A large gathering awaited his arrival at the railway station, and presented to him an address of welcome. In reply he made a few remarks, in the progress of which he alluded to the Roman question and said: "I think it a great shame for our people that we should not yet be in Rome. The people must do their duty. Let the blood but rush to their cheeks, and we shall soon be installed in the Eternal City." The Ministerial organ, the *Gazzetta del Popolo*, considers the Garibaldian movement inevitable, and states that preparations for an invasion of the Roman territory continue on the frontier.

At the meeting of the Peace Congress in Geneva, Sept. 10, the President made a conciliatory appeal. Letters were read from MM. JULES FAVRE and LOUIS BLANC, excusing themselves from attending on account of their health and private business. M. SIMON invited France and Germany to come to an understanding on the question of obtaining interior liberty. M. LEMONNIER said that the republican system of government alone could put an end to war. At the conclusion of this speech GARIBALDI embraced M. LEMONNIER. M. FAZY, Vice-President of the Congress, has resigned his post.

The cholera is increasing in Rome. "It is observed," says the *Times* correspondent, "that the malady is 'fulminante,' carrying off those attacked in a very short time, leaving them nearly black." In Albano cholera is worse than ever. The writer says that the plague has broken out there.

A decree has been issued by the Spanish Government ordering an inquiry to be held relative to the conduct of the late Gen. McKENNA during the late insurrectionary movement in Arragon. Pending the investigation the General has been placed under arrest at his own residence.

A dispatch from Copenhagen announces that in conformity with the newly-adopted military organization the troops will be called out in their new *cadres* in October next for military exercises, which are to last two months. By that time 40,000 breech-loaders are to be finished.

A Berlin journal affirms that an attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor of Russia at Nicolaien, by two men disguised in female attire, but that they were arrested, and the matter was hushed up. A short time since there was a rumor in Paris to this effect, but no confirmation arriving, it was not credited.

A telegram from Constantinople announces that the Turkish troops are concentrating on the borders of the Principalities, owing to the agitation in Servia. The Porte has given a negative reply to the demands made by the Foreign Embassies relative to Crete. The *Pall-Mall Gazette* says it is stated that France has sent a very pressing summons to Turkey to suspend hostilities in Crete.

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

The Welsh Eisteddfod—Association for the Advancement of Science—The Town of Dundee—Workingmen's Congress in Switzerland—The Abyssinian Expedition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1867.

We are in the season of Festivals, Congresses and Conventions. The great annual national Welsh festival, the Eisteddfod, has just been held in Caermarthen, the principal town in South Wales. It is a historic, poetic, musical and literary festival, but above all Celtic and patriotic. The Welsh look upon themselves as one of the oldest nations in the world, with the most beautiful language, which it may be, though not to look at. At these annual festivals they have ancient druidical ceremonies, make Welsh speeches, recite Welsh poetry and sing Welsh songs, all in praise of their rough and romantic fatherland. They are not too charitable to the Saxon interlopers and the London newspapers that make fun of their festival. Among the musical stars at Caermarthen were the fine pianist and composer, BRINLEY RICHARDS; the admirable harpist, JOHN THOMAS, and the charming vocalist, Miss EDITH WYNNE—in all of whom Welshmen may legitimately glory. I should have been delighted to have visited not only Caermarthen, but Ystalyfera, Troedyrhiew, Maesycrugian, Cwm, Llwydcoed, and other mellifluous and poetical localities, only a Welsh Ollendorff is still a desideratum. It is always a luxury to hear the English abused, but to hear it in an unknown tongue is a drawback; and when the Welsh condescend to write their poetic thoughts in English, they do not greatly excel the much-abused Saxon bards. Such at least is the opinion of Mr. EDMOND YATES, a judge of prose and verse, who was unable out of nearly a hundred odes submitted to his critical judgment, to find one worthy of a £10 prize. What with the literature, the bad music and worse poetry, and the unknown tongue, I fear that even the singing of Miss WYNNE and the playing of THOMAS and RICHARDS would scarcely have paid me for my journey.

The meeting of the British Association at Dundee is another matter; and I should have been glad to see and hear Sir DAVID BREWSTER, Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, Prof. KINGSLEY, Dean STANLEY, Sir CHARLES LYELL, Sir SAMUEL BAKER, and several others who cannot by possibility be bores, whatever may be the general character of scientific congresses. The difficulty is that the meeting is divided into sections; you can be but in one at a time, and are almost sure to be crowded out of the only one you care to attend. Thus, I might have missed the reading of Sir DAVID BREWSTER's papers on "The colors of soap-bubbles," "The figures of equilibrium in liquid films," "The colors of films in alcohol," and the description of "A singular mass of fused flint in a hay-stack struck by lightning." But, then, I might have heard a professor of geology demonstrate that England would be all washed away by the surfs of the Atlantic in process of time, were it not that land is making on the east side of the tight little island, as it is washed away from the west. The Welsh mountains, no doubt, offer a barrier of some power of resistance, and Ireland must be to some extent a shield; still, the time will come when England will be annexed to France, Belgium to Holland, and we can get to Paris without being sea-sick.

There was a luminous paper on the disease of the grouse in the Scottish moors. It is an epidemic, and comes of shooting buzzards. When there were buzzards they lived on grouse, but they could only catch the weaker ones—the stronger escaped, and the race by that means became strong and healthy, and able to resist epidemic diseases. Now, the strongest birds, which rise first, are killed by the sportsmen, and the weaker ones propagate a weaker race, which cannot resist climatic, telluric, or other obscure discasing influences. Beasts and birds of prey keep up the standard of vigor in animal races.

There was stated in one of the essays, but I do not remember in what connection, a curious fact respecting pauperism. The English of the lowest class dread more than hunger, thirst or nakedness, cold water. They never come in contact with it, internally or externally, if they can help it. In Oxford the paupers, I presume of the casual class, have been reduced from 3,000 in a given period to 300, by making relief depend upon a thorough washing. But the British Association has still to ascertain what became of the 2,700 unwashed. As far as appears they only went on to some less cleanly parish. If all the sturdy hydrophobists would emigrate or go to work it might be well to make the washing-rule universal.

Rev. PATRICK BELL read a paper on reaping and mowing machines, of which he claims to have been the earliest inventor. He invented a reaping machine in 1826, which was at work in the field in the harvest of 1827. Eight years after (1833–'34) machines on the same principle were patented in America. It seems, however, that the American machines, if not first in the field, must have some superiority over the English, for during the last five years eight thousand American reapers or mowers have been imported into England, while few, if any, English machines have been taken to America. The fact that American machines are protected by a high duty, while they come into England free, may make some difference, and the English think a free, open competition is the way to get the best and cheapest of everything.

The Ethnologists have not been allowed a separate section at the present meeting of the Association, so they pitch in wherever they find an opening. The oldest pyramid in Egypt, they say, is 5,000 years old. The dawn of human history goes back to 10,000 years. Now, judging by the progress of mankind since he began to write history, it must have taken at least 10,000 years to come to that operation; so the human race or races must be 20,000 years old; but why it is fixed at 20,000 rather than 15,000 or 30,000 I know not. Prof. HUNT does not believe that men are descended from monkeys, because he cannot find the missing link between Prof. OWEN and the gorilla, but he denies the unity of the race, since, during the historic period no white race has become negro, and no negro race white. The negro is emancipated, he has become a fellow-citizen, candidate for Congress or the Presidency, but he is none the less a mystery to the Anthropologists, and if it takes as little wisdom as some think to govern the world, the negroes may take their turn at it. An Emperor of Austria, who had been quietly set aside as *non compos mentis*, on hearing of the session of a province after a disastrous campaign, burst out laughing and exclaimed: "Why, hang it, I could have done that!"

But the Association does not employ its whole time in reading papers. There are dinners where everybody proposes the health of everybody, and professors of all opinions warm into mutual admiration. There are excursions to curious geological formations on the Frith of Tay, and to old castles filled with relics of the reign of the Stuarts, where Jacobite old Scotch ladies play old Jacobite songs on the spinnet. Among the zoological petrifactions found near Dundee was one with the appearance of wings which was called a seraphim, but which turned out on closer inspection to be a lobster.

Dundee is a prosperous manufacturing and fishing town, some forty or fifty miles to the north of Edinburgh, with a population of about 120,000. I am not intimately acquainted with but one article of its manufactures, and that is orange marmalade, highly recommended as a good substitute for butter; but how it ever came about that ship-loads of bitter Seville oranges should be taken to a town on the far east coast of Scotland, sliced up and boiled with other ship-loads of sugar brought from the West Indies, and then packed in earthen jars and sent all over the world as far as China and Australia, is as great a mystery to me as the pyramids. Why don't they make guava jelly in Iceland?

The other branch of manufacturing industry in Dundee—the one I know less about—is the linen trade. It was nearly doubled by the American war, and now employs 72 firms, steam engines of 5,820 horse power, 200,000 spindles, 8,000 power looms, 6,000 hand looms, and there is worked up in the district 180,000 tons of jute, flax and hemp, making fabrics valued at $40,000,000 a year. Here, again, the staples of manufacture are brought by these canny and enterprising Scotchmen from immense distances. The jute comes from the East Indies, the hemp from Russia, the flax mostly from the Continent, and it all comes here to this barren northern coast to find coal, iron and Scotchmen, and then with its value increased from ten to a hundred fold be distributed over the world again. Jute comes ten thousand miles to be spun and woven, and then goes back to where it grew to be worn, just as copper comes from Chili to Birmingham, and goes back doubling Cape Horn again in brass buttons. And all this goes to make up that curious thing the British Association is engaged in discussing, called civilization.

And they have discussed, besides the matters above-mentioned, the finding a split marrow-bone in a cave in Cornwall, among bones of extinct British quadrupeds. This marrow-bone has been a bone of contention among the philosophers—a bone to pick. Was it split by a man to get out the marrow, or by a beast? One philosopher took several hundred marrow-bones to the beasts of the Zoological Gardens, in London, and not one of them was split in this fashion. The inference is irresistible that this bone must have been split by a pre-historic man, who lived in England contemporary with the elephants and hyenas. Next year there is to be an International Pre-Historic Congress in London, when all the flint spear-heads, bone tools, and relics of the ages of stone and bronze in the British and other Museums will be thoroughly investigated, provided a sufficient body of Police can be furnished to safely keep the living bones of belligerent professors.

Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, now recognized as one of the most distinguished British anthropologists, gave a discourse on Tuesday on the "History of Civilization." All men, he thinks, were originally savages; some races have risen to civilization, some have remained in their primitive state. He saw no reason to believe that any race which had risen to the pastoral state, and could count, and had ideas of religion, should ever lose these advantages. But why some races four or five thousand years ago had attained to the arts of civilization, while whole continents remained in the lowest savagism, he did not attempt to explain.

Then there was a discussion on the negro. Sir JOHN DAVY maintained, from his observations in Barbadoes, that negroes, under favorable circumstances, became industrious and capable of civilization. Others contended that all his capability came from the intermixture of white blood. After a warm debate the question remains undecided, as it is one that will be left for America to settle.

The Babel Workingmen's Congress at Lausanne has ended its wearisome labors, and adjourned to next year at Brussels. The difficulties of delegates who speak three or four different languages, but very few of whom know any but their own, may be imagined. On an important committee, for example, there are two Englishmen, two Frenchmen and two Germans, but the Englishmen do not understand a word of French or German, and so of the others. How are they to discuss difficult questions of political economy and report resolutions? The only important question, so far as I see, was as to some method of using workingmen's capital for their own advantage, instead of lending it to capitalists; but even this money, now deposited in savings banks, is so inconsiderable that it is scarcely worth talking about.

GARIBALDI has come to Geneva to preside over the Peace Congress, and has already made a speech and defined his position on the question. GARIBALDI, I need not say, is for peace, and always has been; only there are two or three things to be done before it is finally established. Rome is to be taken—GARIBALDI will never abandon that little enterprise—the Papacy destroyed, and all the military Monarchies overthrown. Then, but not sooner, there may be peace. So GARIBALDI has come to Geneva to declare war on the Pope, France, Spain, Prussia, Austria and Russia at least. Gen. PRIM is said to be also at Geneva, ready, no doubt, to join GARIBALDI, so far as Spain is concerned. When all these enterprises are accomplished, Europe is to become a federated Republic, something like the United States, though without a strong central Government.

The preparations for the Abyssinian Expedition are pushed forward with all possible energy, vessels being taken up here for transport, when, it is said, hundreds are lying idle at Bombay. If this be so, it is at least perfectly in keeping with British management. Then, the moment the Government demand gave a little work in Liverpool, everybody struck for higher wages. The coal-heavers demanded an advance of twenty-five per cent.—and got it. The sailors also take this time to ask an advance. Why not the soldiers? If the frightful account given in the *Times* of to-day, of the difficulties and dangers to be encountered is half true, they would be justified in refusing to go at any price. The only practicable port is a pandemonium of heat and disease. The thermometer goes up to 127 degrees. The country is difficult to traverse, and without food or water. Very little is known of its topography, and nothing of the locality of King THEODORE or the prisoners. And here is an expedition which must cost several millions, and probably thousands of lives, with no possible advantage, but the mere chance of rescuing five or six Englishmen who voluntarily put their heads in the lion's mouth. Still, there is no choice but to go on, spend all this money, sacrifice all these lives, and put up with what to all appearance can be nothing but an unmixed disaster. But since the Government has determined upon and commenced the expedition, why this discouragement? If the officers and men must embark upon an enterprise to which, the *Times* tells us, Gen. SHERMAN's march was child's play, why not let them enter upon it hopefully?

The Japanese, I observe, have been buying iron-clads in America. They are employing French military officers and engineers. [illegible] Thames. For what is all this work of preparation? Is it to defend Japan against the European Powers, or is the Tycoon preparing to conquer China or to capture California? Another question is becoming more disquieting in this country—the future of Canada. The *Pall-Mall Gazette* calls attention to the fact that annexation has become a popular topic in America. It is imagined that the difficulties in the case of the *Alabama* claims are kept open to facilitate the acquisition of British America, and that the purchase of the Russian possessions was a hint in the same direction. What England might do, or will do eventually, I cannot say; but I can tell you what the actual Government is doing. It is trying the Rodman gun at Shoeburyness, and sending off iron plates to cover the forts at Bermuda. It is also rolling iron plates fifteen inches thick at Sheffield for other fortresses. England does not wish to have war with America, but iron-plating the fortifications of Bermuda, and of course those at Halifax and Quebec, can mean nothing but a preparation for, and the admission of the possibility of, such a calamity.

MONADNOCK.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

President Johnson and the People.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 11.

The conflict between the President and the people of the United States has entered on another and most dangerous phase. Mr. JOHNSON has evidently resolved upon an exhibition of vigor, and with the "forcible feebleness" which has characterized all his Presidential proceedings, he is showing that vigor in the most disastrous way. The show of discretion which misled even the watchful leaders of Congress, and induced them to adjourn till the last week in November, has been succeeded by an access of mischievous enthusiasm for himself which has led to actions as foolish as those of last Autumn, and has brought about a crisis as serious as that which he created then. Beginning with the suspension of Mr. STANTON, he seems to have gained courage with every successive blow he has struck against an enemy, the time for whose retaliatory action is not yet. The hands of Congress are tied, and Mr. JOHNSON feels that to constitute his appropriate opportunity. It can do nothing against him till the end of November; but by that time Mr. JOHNSON will have had his fling, and done *all the mischief which is possible*. The removal of the district commanders was even more defiant of the country than Mr. STANTON's suspension, and the issue of the general amnesty, which is, in fact, the widest possible extension of that pardoning power which has already been so much abused, is a distinct taking sides with the rebel element against the loyal element in the South itself. These acts of wild self-assertion, undertaken as they are known to have been in direct opposition to the recommendations of his responsible advisers, have of course created a general expectation of further acts of the same kind. The irresponsible advisers of the President, for whose approval he seems to work, have long counseled a "clean sweep" of all the officials who aided his predecessor in the suppression of rebellion, and the filling up of official situations with men after Mr. JOHNSON's own heart. Such a course is only possible temporarily; for those who, like Mr. STANTON, patriotically refuse to resign, can only be "suspended" till Congress meets. But now that Mr. JOHNSON has gone so far, he will probably go farther. *A weak man finds it hard to begin, but when he has begun finds it equally hard to stop.* Mr. JOHNSON shows at present no sign of stopping. He has shut his eyes to danger, and, like Macbeth, has "bent up each corporal agent to this terrible feat." He is regardless of consequences either to the country or to himself. Even impeachment is too far off to frighten him. Even the protests of Gen. GRANT, a soldier and not a politician, weigh for nothing with him. The yet more ominous agitation of the public mind, the disturbance of credit, fail to open his eyes. All present appearances seem to indicate a determination on his part to try a fall with Congress, and either to recover the powers which have been taken away from him, or *to impose on his opponents the necessity of removing him*. It is, of course, extremely difficult even to guess at the probabilities of Mr. JOHNSON's course. Divided as his motives seem to be between self-will and fear, it is impossible to do more than guess either at the expectations on which his conduct is based, or at the future actions to which they may lead. The removal of the Cabinet is among the probabilities of the immediate future. Mr. SEWARD's friends have always claimed for him that he has kept his place in the Administration for purely patriotic reasons. *He was in active sympathy with Mr. Johnson's policy so long as that policy could lay claim to statesmanship*, but in its merely personal and passionate developments he is not likely to have followed him. According to this friendly version of Mr. SEWARD's actions, this sympathy, and his active avowal of it, have enabled him to exercise a strongly restraining influence over Mr. JOHNSON himself; Mr. JOHNSON's occasional moderation being the result of Mr. SEWARD's influence, and marking the periods at which that influence has been greatest; his occasional violence being entirely his own, and showing the temporary rebellion of his headstrong nature against Mr. SEWARD's control. If this representation is a true one—and there are certainly some large probabilities in its favor—one of two things must now happen. Either Mr. SEWARD will retire, or Mr. JOHNSON will return to the ways of moderation. But it is very doubtful whether he has not so far committed himself by step after step of violent self-assertion that a return to a more moderate course would be impossible. If Mr. SEWARD has tried to act the part of a moderator, he has so conspicuously failed, and such permanent results have followed his failure, that a rumor of his readiness to retire has enough appearance of truth to be readily believed. Nor is Mr. JOHNSON likely to hesitate at the sacrifice. He is probably in the mood for anything. For nearly three months there is nobody to control him, and he seems to be determined to make use of his power. *But any who anticipate any other result than a repetition of last year's failure, with results more serious for the country and more disastrous to himself, have under-estimated the persistency and courage of the American people.*

Gen. Grant and President Johnson.

From the London Morning Star, Sept. 10.

The American papers now to hand show us the grounds upon which the statement was founded, that Gen GRANT, had refused to carry out the President's order for the removal of Gen. SHERIDAN from New-Orleans. The telegram went too far. Gen. GRANT did not refuse to obey the order, but he protested against it. The correspondence which passed between the President and himself on the subject is published. *It shows the plain, honest, good sense of the General, and the wrong-headedness and perverseness of Mr. Johnson in a very striking manner.* Never had a man who had made a blunder a finer opening offered for a retreat from his wrong position than that which the new Secretary for War offered to the President. It was not one of his political opponents who was giving him advice. On the contrary, it was the very man whom Mr. JOHNSON had himself chosen to fill a most important office. Gen. GRANT was hardly likely to be a very pliant tool in the hands of the President. Mr. JOHNSON must have been well aware of that fact. He must have known that the General was high-spirited, chivalrous in the defence of the men with whom he had served, and, above all, honest and true to his devotion to his country's best interests. If Mr. JOHNSON believed otherwise he is as dull of perception as he is obstinate and wrongheaded. Yet, no sooner was Gen. GRANT installed in office than the President ordered him to carry out a policy of which the Minister thoroughly disapproved, and displace a man who was doing his duty to the best of his great ability. Gen. GRANT obeyed as a soldier should; but before obeying he wrote, as a Minister of State ought to write, the reasons why, in his opinion, the action of the President was wrong. It is impossible to read his letter without feeling that he has the best of the argument. The President's reply to this is a good specimen of the vague generalities with which he has hitherto defended most of his acts. He declares that SHERIDAN's rule was simple tyranny; and in direct contradiction to Gen. GRANT, asserts that SHERIDAN has failed in carrying out in Louisiana the work designed by Congress. Upon a question of this kind we are led to inquire who is the best authority—*the man who has opposed to the utmost the reconstruction policy of Congress, or the man who has given it his loyal support?* No one found fault with Gen. SHERIDAN *save the President and those in the South whom it was the object of Congress to deprive of the power to do harm*. The devisers of the policy which it was SHERIDAN's business to carry into effect were satisfied with the manner in which he did it. * * * * *The moment is a critical one for Mr. Johnson.* Once the indignation of the North is fully raised against him he will find it impossible to make a stand against it. The threats of impeachment made some time ago are renewed with a force and frequency that prove they will be carried into execution unless the President withdraw from the false position which he has taken, and yields to the advice of men like Gen. Grant, who, wishing him well, still love their country too dearly to sacrifice its best interests for the sake of their own personal liking for one man.

The Reported Acquisition of the Bay of Samana by the United States.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Sept. 10.

The purchase by the United States of the Bay of Samana, in the colored Republic of St. Domingo, for the sum of £1,000,000, now alleged to have been finally arranged, is in harmony with steps taken by some active New-York adventurers fifteen years ago. At that date it was proposed to place 4,000 or 5,000 American settlers in the country, the population of which is estimated at only about 200,000, and the obvious intent was to acquire this Bay with its valuable coal mines, which, owing to the development to be given to steam navigation in the Pacific by the then newly discovered resources of California, was regarded as one of the most valuable positions that could be opened up. At that period, [illegible] made to raise in London a Dominican loan of £750,000. Subsequently the temporary reoccupation of San Domingo by Spain, and the exigencies of the civil war in America, seem to have diverted attention from the subject. Its resumption at the present moment may in its commercial bearings be regarded with satisfaction. *The Bay of Samana is among the finest harbors in the world*, and the supply of coal for steam purposes has been alleged to be virtually inexhaustible, and to be so situated that vessels may even load alongside of the mines. If the general account of its capabilities be correct *the station will, of course, prove of incalculable importance to the United States in a naval sense*, but even if the assumption were to be entertained that considerations of that kind rather than of commercial utility have operated as incentives to the acquisition we may safely rely that the commercial principle will triumph in the end, and that out of the facilities to be gained by an ample supply of coal for the steam traffic with Australia, California, China and Japan, *advantages will be realized for the world, by the side of which any results of narrow antagonism will sink into insignificance.*

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

Speech of King William of Prussia at the Opening of Parliament.

The North German Parliament was opened in Berlin, Sept. 10, by the King of Prussia, who delivered the following speech from the throne:

ILLUSTRIOUS, NOBLE AND HONORED GENTLEMEN OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION! At the close of the first Parliament of the North German Confederation I was able to express my confidence that the popular representative Assemblies of the several Federal States would not refuse their constitutional recognition of that which the Parliament had created in unison with the different Governments. It affords me great satisfaction to find that I was not deceived in that confidence. The constitution of the North German Confederation has in a constitutional manner become law in all the Federal States. The Federal Council has entered upon its functions, and to-day I herewith, with joyful confidence, bid welcome, in my name and in the name of my illustrious allies, to the first Parliament assembled on the basis of the Federal Constitution. Immediately after the promulgation of the Federal Constitution an important step was taken toward regulating the national relations of the Confederation with the States of South Germany. The German sentiments of the allied Governments have created for the Zollverein a new basis corresponding with the altered circumstances, and a treaty concluded on that account, and approved by the Federal Council will be laid before you. The budget of the Confederation will form a prominent subject for your deliberations. The careful limitation of the expenditure to absolute requirements will permit of nearly three-fourths of it being defrayed by the Confederation's own revenues, and a careful estimate of these revenues warrants the belief that the estimated contributions of the several Federal States will fully suffice to cover the whole expenditure. Bills have been laid before the Federal Council, and others are intended, the object of which is the settlement of such matters in the domain of Federal Legislation as the present time permits of and requires. A law will be introduced upon freedom of settlement, which is meant to prepare the further development of the common right of nationality founded by the Constitution. A bill upon liability to military service will be laid before you with the object of making this common right of nationality apply to the army, and, at the same time, with the object of collecting in a manner easily to be surveyed the provisions which are contained in the Constitution, partly in a distinct form and partly by reference to Prussian legislation on liability to military service. A bill upon the passport system aims at doing away with antiquated restrictions upon intercourse, and at forming the basis of an agreement between the Confederation and the South German States corresponding with the national interests. A law upon weights and measures will be brought forward with the view of regulating the weights and measures of the Confederation on a common principle and in a way required by international intercourse. The position of the Post as a Federal institution renders legislative arrangements necessary on the subject of the postal system generally and the postal tariff. The establishment of Federal Consulates requires a legal determination of the rights and duties connected with the exercise of the office of consul. The unity of the mercantile marine requires a basis in the shape of a law upon the nationality of trading ships. I hope that these laws, which denote a first, but decisive step toward the completion of the Federal Constitution, will meet with your and the Federal Council's approval. The deliberations from which proceeded the Federal Constitution were guided by the conviction that the great task of the Confederation could only be accomplished by accommodating, through reciprocal advances, special interests to those of a more general and national character. This same conviction has found expression in the discussions of the Federal Council, and will, I confidently believe, form the basis of your deliberations. With this thought, honored gentlemen, direct your efforts to the completion of the work founded by the Federal Constitution. It is a work of peace to which you are called, and I trust that, with God's blessing, the Fatherland will enjoy in peace the fruits of your labor."

BADEN DIET.

Speech of the Grand Duke of Baden at the Opening Session.

The following is that portion of the speech delivered by the Grand Duke of Baden at the opening of the Baden Diet at Carlsruhe, Sept. 5, referring to the military convention with Prussia:

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN AND DEAR FRIENDS: I bid you heartily welcome at the commencement of your unusually numerous and important labors. The events of the past year have brought forward new and great questions which will be happily solved to the advantage of my country and my people, and to the satisfaction of the whole German nation, if we set to work with courage, with confidence and with devotion. By the war of last year the German Diet has been dissolved, the preliminary treaties and the treaties of peace between Prussia on the one side and Austria and the South German States on the other, have thoroughly confirmed this dissolution, have placed Prussia at the head of the North German Confederation, and held out to the South German States the prospect of forming a national union with the North German Confederation. To achieve this last it is my firm determination to strive unceasingly, and I and my faithful people will willingly make the sacrifices inseparably connected with entry into this union. These sacrifices will be richly repaid by the full participation in the national life and the increased security for the internal development, now happily advancing, of the country whose independence it will always be the duty of my Government to preserve. If the form of the national union of South Germany with the North German Confederation has not yet been discovered, still great progress has been [illegible] achieved toward that end. Already in August of last year, simultaneously with the treaty of peace to which you gave your assent, an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded with Prussia, which bound both States to a common defence of German soil against attack, and which, in such a case should place the troops under the leadership of the King of Prussia. Thanks to this convention, which is similar to that agreed upon between Prussia and the other South German States, the first and most important national interest is assured—defence against every foreign attack by the united power of all under one leader. This Government regards it as its first duty, the giving to this alliance with Prussia its full force and significance, by establishing a military organization analogous to that of North Germany. This great task will be facilitated in a still greater degree by the fact that at the Stuttgart Conference I was able to come to an understanding with the Sovereigns of the other South German States to treat the military question in a uniform manner.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

The Fate of Dr. Livingstone.

Dundee (Sept. 6) Correspondence of the London Star.

In to-day's session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Sir RODERICK MURCHISON made a statement on this subject. He pointed out with the aid of the map that LIVINGSTONE's object was to discover whether there was an outlet to the south from Lake Tanganyika discovered by BURTON and SPEKE, which was a fresh water lake, and which, but for such an outlet as was supposed to exist, ought to be a saline lake. LIVINGSTONE started from the east coast of Africa and reached the north of Lake Nyassa, and had settled the point that there was no communication between Tanganyika and Nyassa, and there was considerable interest now attaching to the question whether Lake Tanganyika might not be in communication with BAKER's Lake Albert Nyanza on the north. In order to reach the south end of Tanganyika LIVINGSTONE took carpenters to prepare boats, and was prepared to sail to the north end of that lake to determine if there was an opening there either to the Albert Nyanza or to the Victoria Nyanza, discovered by BURTON and SPEKE. If he was alive he must have passed to Albert Nyanza, from which he was to descend the Nile. Should he accomplish that object he would then certainly be the most glorious of all explorers in African geography. [Applause.] Having traversed and retraversed Africa several times with black men only, and once before not having been heard of for a year, there was no occasion for anxiety, although he had not been heard of. If he had escaped, they might depend upon it he would go on fearlessly, and on getting to the centre of Africa a long time must elapse before he could be heard of. As to MOUSA's testimony of his death, it stood alone, for none of the other Johanna men were present at the alleged murder, and MOUSA was not only a liar but a thief, and had, when expelled by the Bombay sepoy who had accompanied LIVINGSTONE on a part of his journey, given a totally different version from what he had given to Dr. KIRK, having stated to the latter that he was murdered by the blow of a hatchet, and having stated to the sepoy that he was shot to death by arrows. As to MOUSA's story that the Johanna men had recovered the body of their leader and buried it, he did not believe that so great a coward as MOUSA, who stated that he had concealed himself when his leader was attacked, would have had the heroism to go and make a search for the body. But whatever should be the fact, he felt, as President of the Royal Geographical Society, that it was their bounden duty to make a search for LIVINGSTONE, and he had accordingly urged on Government to send out an expedition to determine the truth of the matter. To the great honor of Her Majesty's Government this proposal had been most cordially responded to, particularly by Mr. CORRY and the authorities of the Admiralty, and the details of the expedition had been most anxiously worked out by the hydrographer of the Admiralty, Capt. RICHARDS. As leader of the expedition they had chosen Mr. YOUNG, a warrant officer, who had spent two years on the Zambesi River with LIVINGSTONE, who knew the natives well, and was perfectly competent to manage them, and who further entertained the same hope that he and others did that LIVINGSTONE might be alive. The object of this expedition, which reached the Cape on the 15th of July last, was to reach the north end of Lake Nyassa, about thirty miles from which was the spot of the alleged murder. The party consisted of only three Europeans—namely, Mr. YOUNG, Lieut. FALCONER, a gallant volunteer in the service, and who had been with the Seventh Lancers in India, and a seaman, who, like Mr. YOUNG, was acclimatized; and though only three men had been accepted, it was to the honor of this country that between fifty and sixty applications had been received from young men in various walks of life to accompany the expedition. They were to be accompanied with a party of Africans and men to sail up the Zambesi, thence up the Schire, getting the natives to carry their steel boat, which could be taken to pieces, for about 30 miles past the Murchison Falls. After getting past these falls they would again launch their boat and reach Lake Nyassa, and were to explore the east side of that great lake as LIVINGSTONE had done the west. If LIVINGSTONE was dead, the expedition party were sure to fall in with memorials of him—his clothes, his apparatus, or, above all, his notes, for to written documents the natives attached immense importance, and all these would be sure to find their way down the lake in the course of native trading. Every article belonging to the German traveler ROCHER, who was killed in a quarrel with the natives, had been recovered. The journey in Africa would take till the end of November, and it was hoped that by Christmas the result would be known in England.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Council at North Platte—Gen. Sherman's Suggestions to the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 22.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, from Omaha, has the following:

The council at North Platte resulted in nothing conclusive. The Indians frankly stated the causes of the trouble.

Gen. SHERMAN, on behalf of the Commission, delivered an answer which was plain, sharp and explicit. If the Indians, he said, hold Smoky Hill the road must be built. They must not interfere with the Government. He supposed the road was agreed upon by the Cheyennes four years ago. The military posts and mail stations built two years ago were not then considered a cause for war. If the Indians are damaged they will receive compensation. He supposed also that they had agreed on the Powder River Road in the Laramie Treaty last Spring. While the Indians continued to wage war the road will not be given up; but if the Indians' right is found good it will be given up or compensation therefor will be paid. If they keep peace, powder and lead would not be given them until a definite treaty was made. A railroad train had been attacked and men were killed, who had no guns but were bringing goods, some of which were to feed the Indians.

A proposition was then submitted for the Indians to accept homes on new reservations, and they were given until the 1st of November to answer at the Council to be held at North Platte. At the same time they could hunt on the Republican River.

The General also represented that we were building costly roads, and they could not be stopped any more than the sun and moon in the east.

You hardly think, he said, what you call war is, but if you make up your minds it will come to the plains thick, where there are the largest herds of buffaloes, and kill you all. He also told the Indians that if they wanted to go East and see for themselves, they would be "dead-headed" through.

The Chiefs responded that they only asked for ammunition, which the Commission finally concluded to give.

The Commission returned to Omaha to-day, and will separate to meet at Fort Harker, Kansas, on the 8th of October.

Gen. SHERMAN will come to St. Louis via Chicago.

Murder in Kingston, Canada.

KINGSTON, Canada, Sunday, Sept. 22.

A horrible murder was committed here this morning. The night watchman at MORTON's distillery in this city, by name CORNELIUS DRISCOLL, was butchered by some unknown men who subsequently took to flight aboard a sailboat called the *Lily*, carrying with them $1,800, mostly in American silver. Four men dressed in black were observed loafing around the premises yesterday, and are supposed to have committed the deed, stolen the sailboat and gone down the river in the direction of Clayton. There is great excitement here, and strenuous efforts are being made to effect the capture of the murderers. The Chief of Police and part of his force have gone to Clayton, through the Thousand Islands, in the steamer *Gazelle*, while the Mayor, Police Magistrate and another portion of the Police force have gone to Cape Vincent in the steamer *Watertown*.

Question Under the Income Tax Law in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Sept. 22.

WM. H. PRITCHARD, of this city, has brought a suit in the Circuit Court against BARTON ABLE, United States Internal Revenue Collector, for the recovery of a certain sum obtained by the latter by the seizure and distraint of the former's goods under the Income Tax Law. The plaintiff claims that said laws are unconstitutional, and designs to test the matter before the courts. The case will be transferred from the Circuit Court of the county to the United States District Court, and will go to the United States Supreme Court.

WM. A. BURLEIGH, Delegate to Congress from Dacotah, arrived at St. Joseph yesterday, en route East.

GOV. ORR AND GEN. SICKLES.

Interesting Correspondence Concerning the Progress of Reconstruction in the Second Military District.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 22.

The following is a copy of the correspondence between Gov. ORR and Gen. SICKLES:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 7, 1867.

Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles, Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: I have learned from the public Press, although I have received no official notice of the fact, that you have been relieved from the command of the Second Military District, embracing this State and North Carolina, and that by order of the President, Major-Gen. CANBY has succeeded to the same. I desire to express to you the great regret which I feel, personally and officially, at the course taken by the President and his advisers in this matter. There are many of the orders which have been issued by you since the passage of the Reconstruction Bills in March last, which did not meet my approval; but it is due to you and to your official action that I should bear voluntary testimony to the wisdom and success of your administration, and to express the opinion that the almost unlimited powers with which you were invested by the acts of Congress have been exercised with moderation and forbearance.

Your General Order No. 10, so far as this State is concerned, was, last Spring, in my opinion, absolutely necessary. Looking to the impoverished condition of the country, the shortness of the provisions and staple crops last year, to the general pecuniary distress pervading the country, and to the necessity of protecting the small means of farmers and planters at that time from the process of the Courts, they were thereby enabled to subsist their families and grow the present crop. This crop promises to be in many respects, and in many sections of the State, the most important and the largest which has been grown for several years, and when harvested you could, without hazard or apprehension, have executed your purpose, as declared to me, of modifying General Order No. 10, so that creditors could have enforced their demands without producing general distress if nothing worse.

It is also due to you that I should say that in my judgment if General Order No. 10 had not been issued last Spring a very considerable increase in the number of troops in this State would have been necessary to have been stationed at many of the Court-houses to preserve the public records from destruction and insure the safety of the Sheriffs, in executing civil process in their hands, which they had been ordered to levy by thoughtless or heartless creditors.

In my opinion General Order No. 10 received the approval of a very large majority of the citizens of South Carolina, and your general administration as Commandant of the District is approved by a majority nearly as great.

In all the official intercourse we have had I beg to tender you my thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated personally, and for the disposition you have always manifested to make the burdens of the military government as light upon the people whom I represent as it was possible under the circumstances.

I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with your successor, Gen. CANBY, but hope that my official relations with him may be marked with the same harmony and kind feeling which have characterised our official intercourse for nearly two years past.

I have the honor to be, General, very truly and respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES L. ORR, Governor of South Carolina.

REPLY OF GEN. SICKLES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1867.

SIR: Your Excellency's letter of the 7th inst. was forwarded to me at New-York, and received on the 14th. The cordial terms in which you are pleased to refer to our official and personal relations during my service in the Carolinas are greatly appreciated. In my successor, Brevet Major-Gen. CANBY, you will meet with an officer whose ample experience and distinguished service have justly commended him to the confidence of the Government. In view of the announcement already made by Gen. CANBY, adopting and confirming the orders heretofore in force in the Second Military District, it is not probable that any material change in the conduct of affairs will result from the change in the command.

In my retirement, it is a source of much satisfaction to compare the present condition of South Carolina with that which I found on assuming command in the Autumn of 1865. The system of free labor has been successfully inaugurated; the emancipated blacks have been invested with civil rights by the voluntary act of your Legislature; the tranquillity and order which have been maintained attest the general desire of all classes of the people to observe the obligations of good citizens; an abundant harvest has rewarded industry; grain is now exported from Charleston; registration has proceeded almost to completion without commotion or tumult, or any serious interruption of the ordinary avocations of the people. Since October, 1866, the Courts of the United States and the State have exercised nearly all their ordinary powers without hindrance. The jurisdiction of the Courts, although a permitted jurisdiction, has never been restricted, except in particular cases imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the situation; and the civil authorities in general have been upheld, and civil law has been administered with only such limitations as become necessary in the execution of the several acts of Congress.

The particular measure of my administration which you are pleased to mention with special commendation—General Order No. 10—was, it is said, the occasion of my dismissal from command. You have justly described the Order in question, as intended to enable the people to make a good crop this year, and thereby obtain the means to support themselves, and pay their debts. If my removal had been provoked by some act of oppression, spoliation, or cruelty, it would have been a matter of more regret to myself; as it is I find no reason to reproach myself for endeavoring to restore in some degree the material prosperity of an impoverished population, and to avert the serious disturbances that would have followed the prosecution of more than thirty thousand suits for debt, pending in South Carolina when General Order No. 10 was issued in April last.

Although my official relation to the Department of the Carolinas has ceased, I cannot be indifferent to the welfare of communities whose interests were so long confided to my charge; nor is their prosperity a matter of indifference to the people of the United States or their representatives in Congress.

The population of the Carolinas have not tried to prevent the organization of legal civil governments in the rebel States, and it is only just for me to state that your own prompt and patriotic acquiescence in the requirements of the Government relieved the people you represent of many of the burdens of military government, and at the same time removed some of the most serious impediments to the execution of the reconstruction acts in South Carolina.

I trust your people will not suffer any detriment by reason of complications for which they are not responsible. It only remains for them to comply with the conditions prescribed by Congress, and South Carolina will soon be restored to the Union, with all her ancient rights and dignity as a sovereign State unimpaired. These conditions have no other object than to make our institutions truly republican in substance and form, that justice may be done and that no occasion or pretext for conflict may hereafter be found.

There is not, in my judgment, any sufficient reason to apprehend that the colored people will not make good citizens. Freedom and education are rapidly developing this long dormant and helpless caste. With advantages far inferior to the other races which have found their way to this country, the African has proved himself loyal, industrious, and obedient to the laws. Generously fostered and justly treated, the freedmen will become the bone and sinew of Southern population and power. With the solution of this problem and the disappearance of the asperities incident to a long war, the Carolinas will enter upon a new career of prosperity, alike attractive to the philanthropist who seeks the happiness of his fellows and gratifying to statesmen whose ambition is gratified in the progress of the Commonwealth.

Remembering with pleasure the courtesy and consideration always shown to me by your Excellency in all our intercourse, official and personal, and with the liveliest interest in the happy termination of the sad years of strife which have already too long afflicted our country, I remain, dear Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) D. E. SICKLES, Major-General.

To His Excellency JAMES L. ORR, Governor of South Carolina.

The Kansas Democracy Preparing for the Campaign—State Conventions.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Sept. 22.

The Democracy of Kansas held a Convention in Leavenworth last week and adopted a platform, made preparations for meeting the Radicals on the stump, and prosecuting a vigorous campaign against negro suffrage. It is claimed that the Republican Party is much split on the questions of female suffrage, temperance and the Sunday laws.

The Germans will hold a Convention at Topeka on the 26th to consider the latter question; and the State Temperance Society will meet in Leavenworth this week for the alleged purpose of looking after the Germans.

Carolina Cotton Crop.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Sept. 22.

Accounts received from Edisto and other sea islands say that the third brood of caterpillars has appeared and are destroying the crop with great rapidity, and it is feared that the Sea Island crop will be an almost total failure.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

With pleasure we welcome the new edition of the *Harvard Memorial Biographies*. The former, though from its elegance of mechanical detail, necessarily sold at a high price, was rapidly exhausted. This new edition, while still beautiful in type and paper, has been so lowered in price that it will come within the reach of all book-buyers. We commend this tribute paid to scholarly heroism to the circulation it so richly deserves. Whoever aims to preserve in his library the story of what was done by the patriot children of the Republic in behalf of liberty and law, will find a vacant space in his historic record till these two volumes are there. Whoever would know what of her jewels the venerable mother of American universities parted with to the country, must read these books. Nor can American youth ever have examples more shining and inspiring of what the patriot scholar should be—joined with models of manly character and of whatsoever is true, pure, lovely, and of good report—than in these memorial lives. The *Harvard Memorial Biographies* consist, as is well known, of a series of brief memoirs of the ninety-five graduates of Harvard who died for their country and humanity, serving in the National ranks during the late war. It befitted the ancient scholarly prestige of this college that she should display such a record in the promptness and the numbers wherewith her children flung themselves into the war, and in the numbers and the illustrious characters of those who died in it. A throng of deathless names, of world-wide reputations, meets the eye in this series of biographies. The noble Gen. WADSWORTH, whom MOTLEY called "the true, original type of the American gentleman," and whom we may additionally call the model citizen-soldier; Col. WEBSTER (son of an illustrious sire) whose last act in life was his best, and atones for many; ARTHUR B. FULLER, brother of MARGARET FULLER, scholar, divine and patriot, who served as chaplain, but fell, rifle in hand, as a volunteer in one of the most gallant affairs of the war, the taking of Fredericksburgh by HALL's "forlorn hope," crossing the river on pontoons under fire; the accomplished Col. PETER A. PORTER, who fell at Cold Harbor; RIPLEY, worthy of his pilgrim and revolutionary lineage; MONTGOMERY RITCHIE, grandson of HARRISON GRAY OTIS, and both REVERES, grandsons of PAUL REVERE; PEABODY, who so gallantly met the brunt of battle at Shiloh; Col. SARGENT of the cavalry; SEDGWICK and STEVENS, HAVEN, HOOPER, WILLARD and WARE, well-known Massachusetts names; the brothers LOWELL, great in their ancestry, but greater in themselves, and shedding backward more lustre even than fell accumulated on them from generations gone before, of whom one was, according to SHERIDAN, "the perfection of a man and a soldier," and the other, loyal to all that is noble on earth, only became less famous because death rounded out his symmetrical life on one of the earliest fields of the war; the brothers DWIGHT, worthy to be named side by side with the Lowells; the heroic JAMES SAVAGE, who, with two other noble and manly-looking youth, GOODWIN and PERKINS, fell at Cedar Mountain; PATTEN, who, with a handful of men, once saved his division and the day on the Weldon road; of these and such as these, the first of these volumes treats. Coming down to the more boyish patriots of Harvard, what names does not the second volume of knightly heroism record? The brothers ABBOTT, whose extraordinary soldierly qualities were sufficient to have carried them in a few years of opportunity to the summit of the profession of arms; Col. R. G. SHAW, the hero of Fort Wagner; Gen. VINCENT, who fell at Gettysburgh; the gallant MUDGE, the ardent SHURTLEFF, and a host of others whose names might with equal propriety be here set down, make up the record of the volume. The most appropriate prefix to this series of biographies which American literature can boast—the magnificent commemoration ode of the poet LOWELL, vital with the inspiration coming from the memories of seven heroic youths, his kinsmen, slain in the war, whereof five were graduates of Harvard. And such, with all her past immeasurable wealth of great and good names, are the really radiant jewels of Alma Mater, lustrous not for our time or nation only, but for the globe, for all time:

> I see them muster in a gleaming row,
> With ever-youthful brows that nobler show;
> We find in our dull road their shining track;
> In every nobler mood
> We feel the orient of their spirit glow,
> Part of our life's unalterable good,
> Of all our saintlier aspiration;
> They come transfigured back,
> Secure from change in their high-hearted ways,
> Beautiful evermore, and with the rays
> Of morn on their white Shields of Expectation!

—If history is to be found only in the doings of Courts and the intrigues of courtiers, then the Muhlbach stories are the best of historical novels. They are so true to the record, that their relative excellence as stories depends entirely on the excellence of the material which the author finds ready-made in history. As for construction or artistic development of character there is little of it. They are in this sense not novels at all, but ingenious compilations from historical sources, with the gaps in continuity skillfully filled. *Joseph the Second* is the best of them, because the character of that great man is at once fascinating and little known to the general public. *Marie Antoinette and her Son*, recently published by the APPLETONS, ranks next, in our opinion, because, out of the mass of romantic material afforded by the abundant memoirs of the stormy days of France, the author has selected the elements which form, if not a drama, at least a picture, the central figure of which is one which the world will never cease to pity and to love. The French Revolution makes a fine background for this fair figure; and the young Dauphin appears in glimpses full of grace and loveliness to enhance the charm of his mother's beauty and amiability, until at last, sorrow and persecution and death having done their work upon her, he advances in the story into mournful and solitary prominence. Experienced novel readers cannot fail to find something unpleasant in the sad waning of the history, from a brilliant Court to a scaffold, and from that height of tragic sublimity to the mere tragic monotony of a single, wandering, nameless, almost aimless life. For the author adopts the theory that the Dauphin was rescued from the temple, and became, after successively falling under the protection of CONDE, KLEBER and FOUCHE, the Baron DE RICHEMONT. ELEAZAR WILLIAMS gets no recognition. The history is dreary. Nothing but real life is so dreary unless it be ANTHONY TROLLOPE, who drags poor Lilly Dale through two huge volumes, only to leave her an old maid with an old bachelor lover, and no barrier between them but a vacuum. Say what you please, one wants to see the fellow get the girl; and so also does one yearn to see the Dauphin establish his rights. However it may be, in fact, (who cares for fact?) the circumstance in the story, that the BARON RICHEMONT just dies like any ordinary person, is conclusive against him. He ought to have simply declared himself, raised a very gallant army, defeated NAPOLEON in two or three pitched battles, and ruled France with wisdom, grace and bounty; and so he should have done if we had written him. That would be a historical novel. Perhaps LOUISA MUHLBACH doesn't believe in taking liberties with authentic chronicles. In that case we should criticise some of her characters. What right has she to make MARAT a hypocrite as well as a savage? His exultant soliloquy about what he will do with calumny as a weapon, strikes us as exceedingly out of place. Much more philosophical is the notion that he, and others like him, were crazy enough to believe the stuff they talked and wrote. There is a certain sameness about the dialogue of the story; but, on the whole, we consider it preferable to the diluted epigrams which constitute the chapters of DUMAS. There is a delusive show of point in the French style, a lustre of broken glass, which may be mistaken for diamond. The Mühlbach novels have a [illegible] because more genuine, style. But, it is unfair to criticise them at all in this direction, for they have suffered the process of a hack-translation, which must obliterate all minor features. The present volume is not a masterpiece of English; and we must even refuse to the translator the credit of a perfect German scholarship. Certainly the author of [illegible] forged letter of the note of Rohan—"I have received your [illegible] with a very [illegible] [illegible] and so [illegible] at all. So much for fault-finding, in spite of which everybody reads the Muhlbach novels, and [illegible] [illegible] them, and so do we; and *Marie Antoinette* is one of the best of them, containing [illegible] and Passion, more romance and less intrigue than almost any other.

—The stream of "light literature" suffers no apparent diminution, although really original works of fiction are, perhaps, rarer than ever. One of the rising novelists of England is FLORENCE MARRYAT, (Mrs. ROSS CHURCH,) whose fifth story, *The Confessions of Gerald Estcourt*, is republished in *Loring's Railway Series*. Mrs. CHURCH writes a nervous, masculine style, which is the vehicle of correspondingly clear and direct thought, whether in passages of description, reflection or dialogue. The relations of the sexes, and some of the most subtle (and real) wrongs of woman constitute the "motive" of this story, the moral of which is justly expressed by the line from SHAKESPEARE on the title page: "The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices make instruments to scourge us." Yet this moral is not preached, but taught—as life itself teaches it, by daily experience. The personages of the story are skillfully characterized—not caricatured, and the narrative itself, without being "sensational," is sufficiently interesting.

—But, talking of sensational books, it would be hard to beat *Baffled Schemes*, issued by the same publisher. This astounding work contains, by actual count, the following elements of love, courage, horror, hope and despair, viz: Four murders, (one of the victims reappears, first as a dark-bearded stranger, then as a ghost, and finally as the original Jacobs, who wasn't killed at all when he thought he was;) one justifiable homicide; three shootings with intent to kill; two rough-and-tumble fights; five personal conflicts, not to be classified; eight thrilling escapes; two thrilling rescues; one foundling; one changeling; one burglary; three forgeries; one trial and execution, (the victim being one of the few innocent parties in the book;) one man buried alive, who digs himself out through a brick wall, his supply of oxygen decreasing with horrible regularity, the while, according to well-known chemical laws; one buried treasure exhumed; two or three wills; one murderer buried alive; another murderer poisoned by strychnine, with which he intended to dose the detective; a third murderer bursting a blood vessel, repenting, recovering and pardoned by the murdered man, who had also previously recovered; three declarations of love; one beautiful misunderstanding, resulting from the accidental entrance of the gentleman to find his sweetheart in the arms of—not that man, but another man; grand reconciliation, the other man being her long-lost parent; in short, a banquet of crime, flavored with virtue, which ought to satisfy the most exacting epicure. As the scene of this matchless romance is laid in New-York and on the Hudson River, we do not see why it should not be dramatized by DALY, (or somebody,) and started on a tremendous career at—the Bowery?—no, bless your verdancy! at Wallack's, or the Olympic, or some other shrine of the legitimate drama. There is no feature of the hero's career—the hero, we take it, being the chief villain—which would be novel and effective on the stage. Having finished our cycle of crime, through which he has been tracked by an exceedingly acute but always unsuccessful detective, who knows him by his red hair and convergent eyes, he retires for a few weeks, undergoes an operation for strabismus, dyes his hair, and reappears, an altered man, and an ornament to society, while another poor red-haired, cross-eyed chap gets caught and hung for his good looks. How effective would be the operation for strabismus behind the footlights! The agony of the sufferer, the sympathy of the audience, and the curtain descending to soft music, while the wandering orb comes slowly into place!

—After the above soul-harrowing creation of genius, Mr. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH's *Ambrose Fecit; or, the Peer and the Printer*, (HILTON & Co.,) although, in its way, a sensational novel, but feebly affects us. The true use of the mystery in story-telling is to make us care a great deal, and know very little, about the secret on which the story turns. In the present case, we care nothing, and know all about it, long before the author throws off the disguises of his masquerading personages.

—*Caste*, by the author of *Mr. Arle*, published by HARPERS, is a pleasant book enough, quite out of place in American air, and descriptive of the intense pride of a noble family and the intenser pride of a shop-keeper's daughter, resulting in a pretty general shipwreck of everybody's hopes. It was a healthy feature in old-fashioned romances that people who loved each other told each other all about it, and, after more or less vicissitude, trouble and adventure, got happily married. We regret to see the modern novelists departing from this time-honored custom, under the plea of depicting life as it is. We beseech the writers of the better class of stories (to which *Caste* belongs) not to drive us entirely to flash literature for instances of the glorious triumph of virtue and the happy consummation of true love. Not that there is anything naughty about *Caste*, but much that is sad, and much that makes us wish to throw the book at the head of the heroine—if that performance were possible.

—*Avery Glibun; or, Between Two Fires.* By Orpheus C. Kerr. New-York: G. W. CARLETON. This "first essay in sustained fiction," as its author terms it, contains much that is clever and readable, with much that is neither. The chief merit which it possesses, lies in the smart sketches of politicians in New-York, and of that class of literary men called Bohemians. Of plot there is too much, and a great portion of it is improbable. On the whole, we judge that Mr. Kerr can do better than he has done in *Avery Glibun*, and that his present success should induce him to try.

—The second volume of the *Paris Guide* has just been published by the Librairie Internationale, and is thus alluded to by *La France*: "The *Paris Guide*, the joint production of all the cotemporary celebrities in science and literature, is not an ephemeral work or a mere traveler's companion, which tourists thrust into the pocket of their overcoat on starting and fail to rescue from obscurity on their return home. It is a complete monography of Paris and its *environs*, in which art matters are discussed by great artists, archeology is spoken of by eminent historians, and picturesque scenes are described by the most sparkling writers and humorists. Its *ensemble* allies erudition and art, studious research and typographical excellence; Don FREISSAY and MARTIN are for the nonce united in a keepsake. The *Paris Guide* is a work that cannot be too warmly recommended to one's friends and acquaintances. We shall neglect no opportunity of dwelling upon its value."

The Librairie Internationale also announces the immediate publication of a new work by the Abbé * * *. The events which were foreshadowed in *Le Maudit* will progress and reach their fullest development in *Le Curé de Campagne*, which is to be issued complete in two volumes. The [illegible] introduce the priest [illegible] life in the rural districts. His [illegible] occurences [illegible] him [illegible] from the [illegible] presbytery which [illegible] beautified to the best of his ability from the little garden he has planted, from the flock that has learned to reciprocate his love, are the subject matter of a drama rendered peculiarly effective from the fact that the priest himself relates his story. We can conscientiously suggest this work for perusal to the [illegible] of the clergy [illegible] avoid [illegible] his [illegible] read by all the Abbé [illegible] has been compelled to embody them in the form of novels, and to seek [illegible] situations, always drawn absolutely from [illegible] real life. In reading *Le Curé de Campagne* we [illegible] of giving to the world a book that would become popular and would inspire the people with affection for the priest, the obscure pioneer of the Church.

THE JUDICIARY.

Constitutional Convention—Judge Edmonds' Discussion of the Plan of Organization.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Third—Localization of the Judges.

I will explain what I mean by this phrase, as I go along. But I premise with the remark, that what I shall have to say will be founded on the idea of rendering the administration of justice, in all its branches, independent of popular excitement and party politics; and those who do not agree with my views of the importance of this idea, will find nothing to interest them in what I shall say. In the Legislative and Executive Departments of our Government the officer is the representative of the feelings, wishes and interests of the people. It is, therefore, proper not only that he should be chosen by those whom he is to represent, but that he should reside among them, so that he can best learn what he is to represent, and thus most easily be held to the responsibility resting on him. But in no such respect can the officer engaged in the administration of justice be regarded as a representative. He is to administer strict justice and according to law, without regard to the feelings or wishes of the people. It is not uncommon for a Judge to find this the most difficult and trying part of his duty, and there is nothing that excites more general satisfaction than to see a Judge stand up firmly between the individual before him and the public passion or prejudice that would sacrifice him. On two occasions I have witnessed this. Both times the Courtroom was surrounded and filled by an excited crowd of thousands, so that fears were entertained by some that decisions averse to the common feeling could not be enforced. They were however enforced, though some of them were adverse to that feeling. But see what would be the danger in such a case, if the events had occurred in the Judges own district and the crowd had been of the very people who in a short time might pass upon the question of his continuance in office? Even if he should be firm and true, the crowd would be encouraged in their violence by their belief that he could be swayed by them, and the confidence of the public would be impaired, if the decision should happen to be in conformity with the popular excitement.

Another instance will tend to illustrate my meaning. A few years ago the banks suspended specie payment, and the law was peremptory that in such case they should be enjoined from continuing business, and the legislative power was, by the Constitution, prohibited from sanctioning the suspension. Yet, in one of our districts, and that where there were many banks, it was publicly announced that the Judges had met together in consultation, and had determined not to issue an injunction in any such case. This was proclaimed as the fact in the newspapers of the vicinity, and was never denied. But, on the other hand, the suspension continued, and no injunction was issued, and the banks kept on with their business in open violation of the law and the Constitution.

Now, these are cases which show what may be, and the question is, do they indicate a danger sufficiently important to be guarded against? That danger has not been overlooked surely, for every lawyer or man of observation knows that in our country it is not the power of the Executive but popular influence that is to be feared by the independence of the Judiciary, and that influence will always show itself in localities. Yet the plan proposed is to elect the Judges of the Supreme Court by districts, County Judges and Surrogates by counties, and Police and other Justices by cities or towns; to compel the officer to reside in the locality, and there perform the functions of his office. If the danger I speak of is a real one, then it is evident that the plan proposed, instead of protecting these Judges from popular excitement, throws them directly within its influence. And the question presented is a plain one, namely: which is the most important and deserving of consideration, the danger or the plan?

There is, however, one element of protection against this danger which must not be overlooked, for it is calculated, in any event, to lessen our fears, and is capable of being entirely effective. I allude to the intelligence and virtue of our people. The recent rebellion has shown how true and all sufficient is that reliance, for it demonstrated that no party ties and no personal predilections could stand in the way of the good sense and sound feelings of the masses. But that was a great emergency, to which our people showed themselves equal. Are they yet equal to the sacrifice in lesser instances? In some localities they probably are—such for instance as the agricultural districts, where the people have been educated from childhood to the ideas of self-government and the supremacy of the law. But how is it in localities where the alien vote is sure to be [illegible] and where vice and crime find their congenial home?

In one of the instances to which I have referred, and which was in an agricultural district, the mandate of the law was enforced against the intense excitement of thousands by one single man, because he was Sheriff of the county, was clothed with the majesty of the law and was true to his sense of duty. The riots of 1863, which flowed from a resistance to the law, were an instance of an opposite character. Yet even in the latter case, it was the good sense and virtue of the masses, which suppressed the disturbance and restored the supremacy of the law. It is possible, then, that a sound public opinion may afford an adequate protection against this danger; but the question is whether our people are yet sufficiently elevated to produce that opinion on all occasions.

Under the Constitution of 1846 there were formed eight Supreme Courts in the State. It is now proposed to form four. The inevitable effect of such a system is to destroy uniformity of decision, or in other words, to impair that "certainty which, in the law, is the mother of repose." Any at all familiar with the action of our Courts for the last twenty years, or at all acquainted with BARBER, ABBOTT and HOWARD, and especially since the enactment of the Code of Procedure, will be able to realize a lamentable conflict of adjudication, and how impossible it has often been to know what the law was. This evil will be perpetuated under the proposed plan.

The Legislature of 1847 saw this difficulty and attempted to provide a remedy by enacting that each Judge should spend a portion of his time out of his own district. Under this system I held Courts, in the same year, in Suffolk and New-York, in Erie and St. Lawrence Counties. The plan was admirably calculated to produce uniformity and to have justice administered by officers exempt from all local influences. But the burden on the Judges, with their small salaries, was so great that in a short time the plan was abandoned, and thenceforth we have had eight provincial Courts, with all the mischiefs of conflict and uncertainty to which I have referred. Hence the alternative is now presented whether we shall perpetuate that system of uncertainty and want of conformity or shall have only one Supreme Court for the whole State, with the requisite number of subordinate Judges to hold the circuits and try causes? Such was the system under the Constitution of 1822, when with only one Supreme Court and eight Circuit Judges, there were no such arrears of business, after twenty years' experience, as now stand before us as the result of the last twenty years. As Circuit Judge of a district composed of New-York, Kings and Richmond, I was able to reduce my calendar of causes for trial in New-York to about three hundred, when now, with five resident Judges and much assistance from other parts of the State, such calendar is ten times as large.

Has the increase of business alone worked this change, or has it been mainly produced by the system of provincial courts, which it is now proposed to perpetuate? In the inferior courts, such as the County and Surrogates' Courts, and those held by Police Justices and Justices of the Peace, I cannot well see how, if the system of election is to be pursued, those courts can be exempted from local influences, or how the officers can be selected except by localities, where they must be made to feel every local excitement. And the only alternative is, whether we shall have those officers derive their places from appointment from some power beyond the reach of such disturbing element, or place them irrevocably within its influence. And when we reflect how much of the interest and safety of all classes of people in all parts of the State can be affected by the action of these tribunals, we can readily see the importance of the question, how far we ought to go in securing the independence of this branch of our judiciary department. Under the system as now proposed, there is no pretence of preserving that independence in those Courts, except in going only so far as the public opinion to which I have referred may produce it, and that is, after all, a two-edged sword, and may cut both ways.

Fourth—The number of Judges.

I see that it is proposed to increase the present number of Judges, especially in the City of New-York. One effect of this will be to make the compensation of the Judges to be very small. The aggregate sum, on a proposition to make their salary $6,000, frightened the country members of the Legislature in 1867, for such $6,000, so fixed, and giving $60,000 a year to some forty lawyers. There is one comfort so far in the lawyer's mind [illegible] he is not obliged to accept or continue in an office which would scarcely support him, but the misfortune to the public is, that the best lawyers cannot always be persuaded to take the office, at least till they are so old that habits of a one-sided view of a case become so fixed as to prevent the all-sided view demanded of a Judge. I am aware of one man who was elevated to the Bench late in life, and who resigned in a short time, because, as he said, the habit of looking only on one side had grown so strong in him as to render it troublesome if not impossible to change it. He had ever to be on the watch, he said, and then could not always be sure he had evidently the workings of the habit. The number of this increased business of [illegible] at the [illegible] and exigencies of business in our Courts. It may well be [illegible] which the [illegible] the true cause [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Are the [illegible] competent [illegible] [illegible] in the Supreme Court [illegible] resident Judges, we have in New-York the system of being aided by [illegible] equal to the addition of at least one [illegible]; yet the list of causes ready for trial in the circuit now numbers [illegible]; but in 1823, with only one Judge to try those cases that list was only about three [illegible]. Can it be [illegible] that the increase of business which has produced this result [illegible] increase has doubtless done its part in creating the [illegible] but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] more, the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. There are others which the [illegible] Convention will not [illegible] Code of Procedure, which by introducing uncertainty into [illegible] has greatly augmented litigation. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the lawyers, and every once in a while some twenty [illegible] something has been done by the Legislature to reduce that object; so far as the lawyer is concerned, this demand consists in as much as he will not work for nothing, and it is more than will be the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in him whether he gets his pay out of his own client or the opposite party. But in other respects the consideration is an important one. The plea is, make the administration of justice cheap, and bring it to every man's door. This would be well as it sounds if men went to law only for justice. But they do not. In most cases out of ten they go in to win. Parties often resort to all manner of sinister and chicanery, to the suppression of truth and the fabrication of falsehood, and for what? To obtain justice? No, but to win, and it is always the most difficult part of a Judge's task to find the truth [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Practically it is a sad mistake to suppose that people go to law always to obtain justice. I cannot now recall to memory a single instance in my long practice in which my client has not wished to win [illegible] just. The question is, is the law with me? Can I win? If the client is a rogue he will conceal the injustice he would do from his lawyer, and hope to do so with the Court. If he is honest, he only really wishes to get justice only, he has made up his mind as to justice being on his side, and his inquiry of his lawyer is, how that justice is to be obtained, he not stopping to consider that his opinion has been formed upon a one-sided view of his case, and often in ignorance of what constitutes the justice of the other side. I have tried causes by the hundred, and with the same thoughts in my head. I have looked out for some one where both parties were bent on having strict justice done, and I do not know that I ever found such a one. In such a state of things and that is practically the general character of litigation—what is to be gained by [illegible] [illegible] to make it cheap and easy of access, for while one honest man may be benefited, nine rogues will enjoy the same blessing. Is there a lawyer of any experience who cannot call to mind some such case, an instance as this? "How much will it cost to carry this case up? How long will it take to have it decided? Then carry it up, I can make 12 per cent on my money, and will only have to pay 7." If this is the general character of our litigation, what is the good sense of overlooking it, and providing only for that which, however well it may sound, is in fact, exceptional and not general? Under the Constitution, before 1846, we had, including the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Assistant Vice-Chancellor, Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Judges, fifteen Judges. Under the Constitution since that time, we have had thirty-two Judges to perform the same duties. Are the arrears of business any less now than they were then? And yet it is now proposed to increase the number, and the real question is, is that increase actually demanded by the increase of business? And will the augmentation of the number of Judges have any greater effect in the future on the dispatch of business, than it had under the Constitution of 1846? Divide the responsibility among forty Judges, and upon whom will you cast blame of tardiness in the administration of justice?

J. W. EDMONDS.

CHENONDROGA, on Lake George, Sept. 19.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Summary of the Work of the September Term—Recorder Hackett's Dealings with Criminals.

During the September Term of the Court of General Sessions, which closed on Friday, seventy-two prisoners were arraigned for trial upon charges of various crimes of different grades. The well-deserved severity of sentence with which Recorder HACKETT visited many of the convicts will doubtless have a good effect in deterring some from committing crime who could not be so restrained unless by examples of swift and severe judgment.

The following

SUMMARY

will show details of the month's work:

George Hudson, forgery fourth degree; State Prison 2 years.

Louis Barrett, larceny from person; State Prison 3 years and 6 months.

Charles Schultz, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.

Joseph Murray, grand larceny; not guilty.

Joseph Brennan, attempt at grand larceny; suspended and discharged.

Eugene Lee, attempt at grand larceny; suspended and discharged.

Frank Livingston, attempt at grand larceny; not guilty.

Wm. Dunne, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 3 years.

James King, burglary third degree; State Prison 4 years.

Daniel Lynch, attempt at burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Thomas McCann, petit larceny; Penitentiary 3 months.

Wm. Gillespie, assault and battery; suspended and discharged.

Joseph Walling, grand larceny; not guilty.

Wm. Smith, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 3 years and 6 months.

George Ironside, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.

John Smith, assault with dangerous weapon; State Prison 5 years.

Henry Johnston, attempt at grand larceny; suspended and discharged.

Wm. Clark, larceny from person; State Prison 3 years and 6 months.

Charles W. Pabrie, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.

Charles Randall, grand larceny; Penitentiary 2 years.

Adolph Walter, grand larceny; State Prison 3 years.

Margaret Burns, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.

Louisa Lilly, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.

Adam Fraser, robbery first degree; not guilty.

Wm. Davidson, grand larceny; not guilty.

John Reilly, grand larceny; not guilty.

Wm. Clark, petit larceny; Penitentiary 4 months.

Thomas Waters, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.

Darby Kelly, attempt at grand larceny; suspended and discharged.

John Jerome, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

John Williamson, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Carl Radk, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Edward Stanley, burglary third degree; State Prison 4 years and 3 months.

Charles Miller, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.

John Myer, burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

George E. Wilson, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.

Charles Maier, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary 2 years.

Albert Hubbell, grand larceny; not guilty.

Charles Rovers, attempt at burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

John Smith, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Catharine Johnson, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.

Wm. Morgan, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary 3 months.

James Ryan, attempt at grand larceny; suspended and discharged.

George Edwards, petit larceny; suspended and discharged.

George Kiernan, grand larceny; State Prison 4 years.

Michael O'Mahony, attempt at burglary third degree; Penitentiary 6 months.

James Burnett, grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

James Frame, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.

James Madden, attempt at petit larceny; suspended and discharged.

Arnold De Nob's, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.

Louis Beegel, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Wm. Bund, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.

Robert O'Connell, grand larceny; State Prison 3 years.

John Kennedy, attempted burglary second degree; remanded.

Charles Leecher, grand larceny; State Prison 4 years.

Charles Hamilton, grand larceny; State Prison 3 years.

Thomas Reed, petit larceny; suspended and discharged.

George Koch, assault and battery; Penitentiary 3 months.

Julius Dowsel, assault and battery; Penitentiary 6 months.

Elizabeth Brother, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.

John Henry Livingston, forgery third degree; remanded.

John Brown, forgery, third degree; remanded.

John F. Jones, grand larceny; not guilty.

Christian Schoellkop, grand larceny; State Prison 1 year.

James Smith, assault and battery; suspended and discharged.

Charles Clark, grand larceny; not guilty.

William Smith, burglary third degree; State Prison 5 years.

Mary Johnson, grand larceny; State Prison 3 years.

Frank Slater, burglary, third degree; State Prison 5 years.

Frank Howard, burglary third degree; State Prison 5 years.

James Mulligan, assault and battery; suspended and discharged.

Patrick Walsh, burglary third degree; State Prison 3 years and 6 months.

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES.

Grand larceny	19	Attempt at burglary, 3d degree	3
Attempt at grand larceny	17	Forgery, third degree	2
Petit larceny	7	Forgery, fourth degree	1
Burglary, third degree	6	Robbery, first degree	1
Larceny from person	2	Assault and battery	5
Attempt at petit larceny	1	Felonious assault	1
Attempt at burglary, second degree	1		
Total			72

SENTENCES, ACQUITTALS, &C.

State Prison, 5 years	12	Penitentiary, 2 years	2
State Prison, 4 years 3 months	1	Penitentiary, 1 year	2
State Prison, 4 years	4	Penitentiary, 6 months	5
State Prison, 3 years 6 months	2	Penitentiary, 4 months	1
State Prison, 3 years	6	Penitentiary, 3 months	4
State Prison, 2 years 6 months	1	Remanded	4
State Prison, 2 years	1	Suspended judgment	11
State Prison, 1 year	1	Acquitted	9
Total			72

Collections for the Howard Association, New-Orleans.

Received by Wm. P. CONVERSE & Co. and MARKS & PRICE, Sept. 21, 1867:

Through D. HENDRY, Esq.

Lyon & Robertshaw	$25	C. E. Quincy & Co.	$25
W. G. Ray & Co.	25	H. R. Kelly & Co.	25
[illegible]	25	R. J. Schultz	10
H. G. Brigham	25	Waddell & Co.	10
R. M. Crawford & Co.	20		
Total			$210

Through B. G. ARNOLD, Esq.

Wendell & Gray	$50	E. Pavens, Todd & Co.	$10
W. M. Clark	[illegible]		
Total			$85

Through W. M. JOHNSON, Esq.

Tucker & Lightbourne	$50

Through T. W. EVANS:

St. Andrews Episcopal Church, Staten Island	$41

Through W. P. CONVERSE and J. H. MARKS:

Hunter, Adams & Co.	$100	Bank of the Republic	$200
G. W. [illegible]	25	[illegible]	50
Simonsen & Squire	25	C. E. Pennell	20
Turner Bros.	50	Fowler & Crampton	10
[illegible] & Co.	10	Cash (J. D. F.)	10
Cash	15	M. Martin	10
Martha Hinsdale	20	[illegible]	10
Total			$705
Total collections remitted to New-Orleans			$1,041

The following sums were collected by HENRY P. KERNOCHAN, Esq., and remitted by telegraph, through Messrs. E. MORGAN'S SONS:

John R. Marshall	$100	H. P. Kernochan	$50
Farnham, Daly & Co.	100	Levy & Grubb	50
Clerks of Turnbull, Slade & Co.	25	Bowers, Burkenhard & Co.	25
Turnbull, Slade & Co.	50	Dunn, Olcott & Co.	25
E. Henry & Co.	100	Phelps, Dodge & Co.	100
Dennistoun & Co.	200	E. Morgan's Sons	500
Duncan Sherman & Co.	200	Wm. Hoad	25
J. Sonnelhardt & Sons	50	J. P. Kernochan	50
Total			$2,200

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

CHECKED BY CHECKS.

RANSON MOSLEY, who has heretofore appeared in the Police records as an operator in the worthless check business, yesterday was made to again assume his old rôle. Mrs. MARGARET ALLEN, of No. 9 Amity-street, appeared against him, and stated that on the 29th of August MOSLEY had given her a check for $12, purporting to be drawn by DILSON & Co., on the Continental National Bank. The check was in payment for the bill, for dressmaking, of one STELLA ROBINSON, and Mrs. ALLEN, supposing it to be good, received it and gave MOSLEY $3 75, the difference between her bill and the check. Subsequently she presented the check, and found that no such firm had an account at the bank, and further inquiry showed there was no such firm as DILSON & Co. There was another complaint of the same character preferred against MOSLEY by WILLIAM DIBBLEY, No. 854 Broadway, to whom he had presented a check of DILSON & Co. on the Chemical National Bank for $126, in payment of a bill owed by the same STELLA ROBINSON. In this instance MOSLEY received $12 50, the difference between the account paid and the check. MOSLEY was committed in each case to answer at the Special Sessions.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Officer McKELVEY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on Saturday night made a descent upon the disorderly house No. 148 Hester-street, kept by MARY LYNCH, and in addition to the proprietress, arrested JENNIE BROWN, MARY CRISS, SARAH BROWN, ELIZA TAPPAN and ELIZA MITCHELL. The woman MARY LYNCH was committed, in default of $300 bail, to answer, and the others were committed for examination.

VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW.

JOHN O'DONNELL, No. 23 Cherry-street; DANIEL O'CONNELL, No. 128 Chatham-street, and CHARLES WELKER, No. 48 West-street, were held in the sum of $300 each to answer at the Court of General Sessions for a violation of the Excise Law in selling liquor on Sunday.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

When Justice DODGE took his seat upon the bench, yesterday morning, he might well have been appalled at the magnitude of the work before him. The prisoners' box was more than full, it had overflowed into adjoining rooms, and one hundred and seventy prisoners—black gamblers, white prostitutes, drunks, disorderlies, confidence operators, highway robbers and petty thieves—awaited the decrees of the violated law. So unusual a batch of prisoners, of course, had attracted an equally unusual audience, and the court-room was densely packed with men and women, the sexes and colors being about equally divided. In the front seats were the old and regular Sunday habitues, males and females, who spend every Sunday of their lives at Jefferson Market, and were never known to have the slightest business there.

The mills of Justice, at our Police Courts reverse the old axiom, and while they grind with surprising swiftness they also sometimes grind with doubtful sureness. Justice DODGE yesterday morning, got through his work in good time, and, more fortunately than some of his *confreres*, managed to do substantial justice, notwithstanding his rapidity. Prominent among the cases of the morning was that of

A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.

For some time past a young Spaniard, of elegant exterior and winning manners, named GUSTAVO GONZALES, has been stopping at the fashionable Spanish boarding-house, No. 54 West Eleventh-street. He has of late seemed to have plenty of money, was constant in his visits to the gayest and costliest haunts of dissipation in the City, and so attentive to all strangers arriving at the house that he became extremely popular. A General and naval Captain in the Brazilian service arriving, GONZALES at once became their *chaperon*, took them to the Central Park, rode with them to all the various points where every phase of metropolitan life can be seen, and always insisted on paying all expenses. There was, however, a skeleton in the house No. 54 West Eleventh-street. Extensive robberies of the inmates were continually occurring, and were always so adroitly managed that the thief left no track by which he could be identified, although it was plain he was a resident of the house. At last the matter was submitted to Officer GREEN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and he going to work with his accustomed shrewdness had soon unearthed the thief in the person of the fascinating GONZALES. He tracked him by the road where thieves almost inevitably leave footprints—the pawnbrokers' shops, and succeeded in bringing home to him robberies to the amount of $2,000 in the house where he resided, and has besides the clue to similar feats achieved at an anterior period at the Frankfort House and the St. Nicholas Hotel. A complaint against GONZALES was taken from D. JARILLO, from whom he had stolen $300, and the Spaniard was committed without bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

A DARK AFFAIR.

At 11:30 o'clock on Saturday evening Roundsman WILKINS and Officer HUDSON, of the Eighth Precinct, made a raid upon the negro gambling saloon of an African with the usual name of JOHN SMITH, "situated, lying and being" in the rear room, second floor, of No. 37 Laurens-street. When the officers entered SMITH was seated at the table, another darky named RICHARD VARRALL was engaged in dealing, and crowded around the faro table were Hiram Benjamin, John Brown, George Lyons, George Alexander, A. Bloomfield, Edward Brown, John Augustus, James Payne, Samuel Nicholas, Alex. Vanderver, Walter Mitchel, Aaron Waterford, Nathaniel Forrest, Julius Cesar, Charles Spencer, Andrew Mitchell, John Hurd, William Gordon, John Morrison, James Ephraim, Theo. Jackson and Isaac Holly, all American citizens of various hues, from jet black to light coffee color. Everybody in the room, together with all the apparatus necessary to the operation of faro, were captured and borne off to the Station-house. Yesterday morning all of the above-named were arraigned at the same time. The officers described the room from which they had been taken as very meagre in dimensions, and it grew a wonder how so small a room had contained so great a mass of afflicted humanity. Justice DODGE hurried the case, and got them down stairs in the shortest possible time, SMITH and VARRALL being committed in default of $500 each to answer at the Court of General Sessions. All the others were committed in default of $300 bail each for good behavior.

A COMPANION PICTURE

to the negro gamblers was afforded by the contents of a white house of prostitution brought to the bar so soon as the negroes had vacated the premises. Officer PICKETT, of the Eighth Precinct, had obtained a warrant on the previous day against the house of prostitution kept in Greene-street by THOMAS and FANNIE RILEY, and on Saturday night, in company with Sergeants McDERMOTT and SCHOFIELD, executed it. The proceeds of the raid were the two proprietors, who were committed in default of $500 bail each to answer; Josephine Henderson, Fanny Cusley, Minnie Hays, Sallie Creamer, Jennie Williams and Josie Boyle, the boarders, who were all committed in default of payment of a fine of $10 each. The visitors found in the house, Joan Weston, George H. Thompson, John Williams, Michael McCarty, Edward Madden, John S. Cook, James Goodall, James Jackson and Gideon Black, excited considerably sympathy [illegible] the [illegible] of the Justice, committed them for examination, and marched down to the al[illegible]

ready overflowing prison wondering why they had not been reprimanded or fined, and discharged.

METROPOLITAN EXPERIENCE.

W[illegible] FARNHAM, whose appearance bespeaks him unversed in the ways of the wicked, was walking [illegible] Fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, [illegible] on Friday evening, when he was [illegible] uncouth stranger, who inquired, "Would [illegible] give me the time of the night?" [illegible] FARNHAM said "Certainly," and [illegible] his watch, whereupon the stranger snatched it from his hand and ran off. Somewhat astonished at this proceeding, FARNHAM gave information of the occurrence and a description of the depredator to the Police, and Officer BLACKWOOD, of the Ninth Precinct, after a day's search, found him at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Eight-avenue, in the person of WM. MULLIGAN. The evidence against the prisoner being sufficient, he was committed without bail to answer the charge of highway robbery.

SENDING ALONG WHEELS.

In each of the following cases the parties named for the crimes specified were committed in default of $300 bail to answer at the Special Sessions: FRANCIS DOYLE, for interfering with Officer McAULEY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and releasing a prisoner from his hands; SARAH FARLEY, for stealing a pair of gaiters; JAMES McFADDEN and JAMES THOMSON, for stealing a coat and pair of pants from the store, No. 34 Fourth-avenue.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, Justice.

ELIZABETH WEIDEKE, of No. 175 Elizabeth-street, had among her inmates one JOSEPH HAUSER, who, she alleges, when he left, took with him wearing apparel belonging to her valued at $120. HAUSER admitted to stealing a silk dress, but said the other things were given him by a man in the house. The accused was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
13	The World Co. vs. Penniman.	85	Hallgarten vs. Lane.
21	Townsend vs. Townsend.	86	Same vs. Same.
27	Schoonmaker vs. Janeway.	97	Spiro vs. Hagan.
		107	Fisko vs. Harriet.
		108½	Sherman vs. Sherman et al.
68	Boulin vs. Charpentier	109	Durfee vs. Dragon.
72	Nicholson vs. Stanton.	119	Columbian Ins. Co. vs. Stevens et al.
80	Hagan vs. Crumley.		

The call commences at No. 126—Wilson et al. vs. Schlicht[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by ——, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
60	Greb vs. Heinbach.	235	Finley vs. Coburn.
120	Wilgus vs. Elliott.	236	Clinton vs. Ryan.
152	Fett vs. Detweiler.	237	Bailey vs. Fine.
243	Green vs. Gorman.	238	Kessler vs. Affleck.
245	Wehle vs. Grover.	239	Ford vs. Carrington.
250	Richards vs. Taylor.	261	Boite vs. Conen.
251	Potter vs. Benner.	262	Healy vs. Fagan.
252	Finnis vs. Woods.	271	Sewar vs. Schermer.
253	Nolan vs. Burke.	272	Newkirk vs. Gonzales.
254	Herts vs. Obersky.	292	Willis vs. Parker.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

EQUITY—DEBTS OF THE CESTUI QUE TRUST—LIABILITY OF HIS INTEREST IN THE TRUST ESTATE THEREFOR—THE RULE AS TO THE PROTECTION OF CREDITORS.

James B. and John Nichol, Appellants, vs. L. J. Levy et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Middle District of Tennessee. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court:

It the determination of this case depended upon the general principles of jurisprudence, the result must be necessarily in favor of the appellees. It is a settled rule of law that the beneficial interest of the *cestui que trust*, whatever it may be, is liable for the payment of his debts. It cannot be so fenced about by inhibitions and restrictions as to secure to it the inconsistent characteristics of right and enjoyment to the beneficiary and immunity from his creditors. A condition precedent that the provision shall not vest until his debts are paid, and a condition subsequent that it shall be divested and forfeited by his insolvency, with a limitation over to another person, are valid, and the law will give them full effect. Beyond this, protection from the claims of creditors is not allowed to go. (Graves vs. Dolphin, 1 Simon, 66; Mebane vs. Mebane, 4 Ire. Eq., 131; Bank vs. Forney, 2 Ml., 131, 134; Snowdon vs. Doles, 6 Simon, 424; Foley vs. Burnell, 1 Brown's Ch., 247; Brandon vs. Robinson, 18 Vesey, Jr., 427; Piery vs. Roberts, 1 Ml. & Keene 4; Dick vs. Pitchford, 1 Dro. & Bat. Eq. 484; 2 Story's Eq. sec. 974.) According to these principles the restrictions in the deed of Besot Bolsey, as to the creditors of the appellants, are wholly void. But the case does not turn upon these considerations. Two other questions are presented. One of these questions is, whether the appellants, who are complainants in the bills filed to reach the interests of the appellees in the property in question, are not concluded by the decree rendered in those cases by the Supreme Court of Tennessee. The cases were consolidated in that Court, and decided together. The bills were filed in the Chancery Court of Davidson County and addressed to the presiding Chancellor. They contained this averment: "From the foregoing statement of facts your Honor will readily perceive that said James B. and John Nichol, Jr., are invested with at least a remainder interest in fee in said tract of 308½ acres, allotted to them as aforesaid; and that the legal title in said tract being in John Nichol, Sr., or his heirs, the same is not subject to execution at law. Hence the aid of a Court of Equity was invoked. The prayer of the bills was that the "interest" of the appellants in the property should be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of the judgments. The Chancellor decreed against the complainants upon the grounds that the restriction in the trust as the liability of the property for the debts of James B. and John Nichol was valid; that the creditors could not compel the conveyance of the legal title when the beneficiaries themselves were not in a condition to demand it; and that the "provisions of the deed were within the purview of the Act of 1832;" and the property thus protected from the claims of the creditors. The complainants appealed to the Supreme Court. That Court held "that said property is not liable for such debts and judgments of the complainants, and that the same may not be subjected to the payment and satisfaction of said debts and judgments," and the decree of the Chancellor was affirmed. As regards the complainants in case, who are defendants in this, the parties were the same, and the question to be determined was the same. But it is said that Beal Bolsey was living when the litigation was begun, and dead when this bill was filed. That Bolsey was living could have made no difference in the result of the former suits, and cannot affect the bar arising from them in this suit. As averred in the bill, the beneficiaries had vested remainder in fee. Their right to the property was as perfect then as now. Their estate was an equitable one, but alienable and descendable, and subject to be conveyed by the same instruments as a legal estate. It was not then vested in possession. The time of possession was dependant upon the termination of the life estate of Beal Bolsey. But this only lessened its value for the time being. Its liability to their creditors was not in the least affected. It is impossible that the Supreme Court of Tennessee should have held otherwise, and the decree have proceeded upon a different view of the subject. The language of the decree repels the suggestion. We cannot give any weight to an objection which assumes as its basis such a reflection upon that enlightened tribunal. The decree as to property and questions here in controversy is *res adjudicata*, and it has every element of conclusiveness as to those who were parties to it. Several defendants in this suit were not parties to that litigation, and hence are not bound by the decree. This brings us to examine the second question presented for our consideration. It relates to the effect of the act of 1832, referred to by the Chancellor in his decree. The Supreme Court of Tennessee held that it had no power to subject stocks, choses in actions or equitable interests to the payment of judgments at law. The Legislature of the State thereupon passed the act in question. (Session Laws of 1831, p. 22. Ewing vs. Cottrell Meigs, 364.) The first section declares that a bill may be filed "to compel the discovery of bank stock or other kind of stock, or any property or thing in action, held in trust for him," (the defendant,) "and to prevent the transfer of any such stock, property, money, thing in action, or the payment, or the payment or delivery thereof to the defendant, except where such trust has been created by, or the fund has proceeded from some person other than the defendant himself, and is declared by will duly recorded, or by deed duly proved and registered." The second section authorizes the Court to decree payment out of "any property, stock, money or things in action, belonging to the defendant, or held in trust for him, with the exception above stated, which shall be discovered by the proceedings in chancery." The fourth section provides that when service cannot be made at law, and a judgment cannot be obtained, and also where the demand is of a purely equitable nature, "a Court of Equity shall have jurisdiction to subject legal and equitable interests in every species of stock and other property, with the exception hereinbefore stated, and also in real estate." The Supreme Court of the State decided, in the suits referred to, that this statute embraces trusts of real estate, and that it exempted the property in question from liability to the judgment creditors. There can be no doubt of the power of the Legislature to pass the statute. Its wisdom and policy are considerations with which we have nothing to do. Being a local statute and involving a rule of property, we adopt the construction which has been given to it by the highest judicial tribunal of the State. This is decisive of the case as to those of the appellees who were not parties to the former suits. The decree of the Circuit Court is reversed, and the cause will be remanded to that Court, with directions to enter a decree in conformity to this opinion.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

ATTACHMENT FOR CONTEMPT—VIOLATING INDIA-RUBBER PATENT.

Henry B. Goodyear, Administrator, &c., et al., vs. William Mueller.—In this case the defendant was brought before the Court on an attachment for contempt in violating the injunction of the Court, prohibiting him from manufacturing or selling articles made of hard rubber in violation of the plaintiff's patent. He was arrested on July 31; his bail was fixed at $3,000, but he had not given it. He was brought before the Court on Aug. 6, and an order was made referring it to a Master to take proofs on the question whether he intended to violate the injunction in doing what he had done, viz.: making and selling fifty gross of combs to one man, and two gross to another. He disclaimed any intention to violate the injunction, and alleging that he supposed it would not be an infringement if he made combs containing more than 16 ounces of sulphur to 16 ounces of India-rubber. Testimony was taken as to whether he had done this. A chemical analysis of one of the combs which he had sold showed that it contained about 13.4 ounces of sulphur to 16 ounces of India-rubber.

The case now came up for hearing on the testimony.

Held by the Court.—That this analysis shows that in selling the comb analyzed he was guilty of a clear violation of the injunction, even if he did suppose that he would not violate it by selling combs having more than sixteen ounces of sulphur to sixteen ounces of India-rubber.

That the strong presumption is that an analysis of all the combs sold by the defendant would lead to the same result.

That it is, therefore, unnecessary to consider further the question of intent.

That the defendant has been imprisoned already fifty-one days, it being stated that he has been unable to give bail. He has a wife, and three children under ten years of age, and an affidavit of his wife states that he has no property but a little household furniture, and that all the property owned by him or her does not exceed in value $300. A severe admonition has been administered to the defendant, and though the plaintiffs have been put to a large expense in prosecuting the attachment which the defendant ought to pay if possible, a requirement that he should do so, if made a condition of his discharge, would probably result in his imprisonment for an indefinite period.

That therefore, though the Court is not disposed to say that the punishment which he has received is adequate to the offence, and to discharge him absolutely from the attachment, the Court is disposed to release him on his giving his own recognizance in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance in Court whenever required, further proceedings on the attachment to be suspended. Those proceedings may be resumed if the defendant is guilty hereafter of violating the injunction, or if other good cause be shown.

Ordered accordingly.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Keller; for defendant, Mr. Darlington.

Before Judge Shipman.

PATENT CASE—HOOP SKIRTS, SPIRAL SPRINGS AND STRAIGHT SPRINGS, WOUND.

Joseph J. West vs. The Silver Wire and Skirt Manufacturing Company.—This was a suit brought to recover damages for an alleged infringement upon a patent belonging to the plaintiff. The patent was a reissue of a patent granted June 10, 1857, to Edward F. Woodward, of Brooklyn, for improvement in stiffening ladies' skirts, &c. The patent was surrendered and on an amended specification was reissued Sept. 29, 1857, and was subsequently assigned to the plaintiff. The case was tried before the Court without a jury, under the recent act of Congress authorizing parties to waive a jury. It was determined exclusively with reference to the specification of the reissued patent.

This specification sets forth some defects in articles previously made, and after describing the mode of manufacturing the article for which the patent was claimed, it proceeded to claim the exclusive right of constructing hoops for ladies' dresses, "consisting of a spiral formed of any proper material, metalic or vegetable, as described, with or without a core to support the same."

The article presented on the trial by the plaintiff was a brass wire, in spiral form, with a cat-gut core, while the body of the infringing hoop was made of a plain strip of steel, which was covered with a fine flexible iron wire, tinned or silvered, and wound round it spirally.

Held by the Court—That in the complainant's hoop the elasticity is almost wholly due to the spiral wire, the core acting merely as a support to it.

That the patent does not claim the core as the element of invention. It properly claims an elastic hoop consisting of a spiral formed of any proper material, either with or without a core.

That in the infringing hoop the main body and elasticity reside in the steel strip, which of itself forms a spring. It is the old steel hoop covered with fine tinned or silvered wire.

That the patent is for a hoop and not the covering of a hoop; in that the core is no essential part of the invention, while in the defendant's hoop the steel strip is the principal thing, without which the wire coating would be good for nothing. That coating is only an appendage to the steel spring, which is the real hoop.

That there is, therefore, no infringement of the plaintiff's patent by the defendants.

Whether the article of the plaintiff's, which is nearly identical with the large strings of stringed instruments, is legally patentable by simply using a stiffer wire and inserting it in a lady's skirt in circular form, without claiming it in combination with some new element or as a part of some new combination; or whether it is simply the application of an old thing to a new use, and therefore not patentable.

Judgment for the defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 21, 1867.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Sept. 23—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was generally active. The Dry Goods houses keep well employed and there is a large business doing in the staple articles of General Foreign Merchandise. The Export movement, as anticipated in our last weekly review, shows improvement, and the large advance in American Breadstuffs, especially Corn, in Liverpool, during the week will contribute to the increasing activity in export orders as well as to the receipts from the West. The movement over the Railways is already showing a liberal gain on last September, as well over the New-York Central and Hudson River (and we believe over the Erie, but we have no report from the latter since the August traffic,) as over the roads into Chicago, Toledo and Detroit. The Money market has advanced to seven

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DON GIOVANNI. Characters by Mme. Parepa Rosa, A. M. Hauck, A. Ronconi, Bellini, Baragli, G. Ronconi, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Davidge, Fox, Hind, Maginn, Wallace, Miss Foote, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Edmunds, Misses Lee, Harrison, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. 14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI as ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, [illegible].
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Walsh, Edwards, Jamie Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, EDWIN FORREST as MACBETH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA DIAVOLO; Or, THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGAND and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE BLACKSMITH'S WIFE; OR, THE LOST CHILD. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. 14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY. No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

CENTRAL PARK AMPHITHEATRE. corner 59th-st. and 6th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Mme. Celestine, THE LADY ROPE-WALKER.

BUNYAN HALL. Union Square.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE PILGRIM, and PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

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To Advertisers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Gen. GARIBALDI has issued an address to his followers and adherents announcing that the time has come to overthrow the tyranny of the Pope, restore Rome to Italy, and give the Eternal City its ancient supremacy as the capital of the Italian nation. King VICTOR EMMANUEL, meantime, has promulgated a proclamation warning all Italians against taking part in, aiding or abetting the revolutionary movement, which is denounced as a crime against the laws of Italy and of nations. The proclamation concludes with the threat that the Government will not fail to visit with rigorous punishment all persons found engaged in illegal hostilities against the Papal authorities.

A dispatch from Rome, received in London, states that the Pope has publicly denounced the proposed sale of the Church lands in Italy, and has declared the decree of the Italian Government to that effect null and void.

The United States squadron, under the command of Admiral FARRAGUT, is still at anchor in the port of Copenhagen. A superb entertainment was given Friday at the Royal palace in honor of the Admiral and the American Minister, Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN, by the Kings of Denmark and Greece. King GEORGE of Greece, in an address of welcome, alluded to the resolutions of Congress relative to Cretan affairs, and expressed his grateful acknowledgment for the sympathy shown by that body for the suffering Christians of the Island of Crete.

Strong doubts are entertained in Denmark of the success of the Cabinet in its negotiations with Prussia for the retrocession of the Danish Province of Schleswig.

The regular sessions of the Pan-Anglican Synod commence this week at Lambeth, England. The proceedings will be private, and no daily record of the same will be published.

Arrests of suspected Fenian emissaries continue in Ireland. The latest apprehension is that of JAMES WALTON, a supposed envoy from the I. R. B. in the United States.

The North German Parliament has agreed to establish a Consulate in New-York.

King WILLIAM of Prussia has determined to proceed on a tour through South Germany, and will, during his journey, visit the sovereigns of Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden.

The Atlantic cable of 1866 has been repaired and is now in working order.

GENERAL.

The Indian Peace Commissioners have held a council with the Brule and Ogalalla bands of the Sioux tribe, and agreed upon terms of peace. In a speech which he made to the assembled chiefs, Gen. SHERMAN said, "if you don't leave the roads alone I will kill you, and I will give you neither powder nor ball till you make peace." A chief of the Cheyennes left the council in disgust. The Crow Indians have been committing more depredations, and a regiment of Montana volunteers has gone in pursuit of them. The hostile Kansas tribes have notified the contractors that the Kansas Pacific Railroad shall not be built beyond Fort Hayes, and that they mean war to the knife. In consequence of this declaration laborers were deserting very fast.

A dispatch announces that the island recently reported to have been discovered in the Pacific Ocean, the existence of which was subsequently denied, is a *bona fide* fact and that the schooner *Milton Badger* has just returned from there having left her captain and eighteen men on the island. When the *Badger* left the steamers of the China line lay at anchor four miles off the island in about eight fathoms of water. The island, which is designated as Brooks Island, will be used as a depot for these steamers.

The works of the Mount Hope Iron Company, situated in Somerset, on Taunton River, were destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The buildings covered nearly three acres of ground, and included a foundry, machine-shop, rolling mill, nail mill and office. The total loss is estimated at $150,000. The establishment gave employment to two hundred and fifty men.

A dispatch from St. Pierre, Newfoundland, states that on the 16th inst. a fire broke out in that city, and before it could be checked consumed 300 houses and most of their contents. Hundreds of persons were burnt out of house and home, but no lives were lost. The amount of loss is not stated.

The night watchman employed in MORTON'S distillery, in Kingston, Canada, was yesterday, brutally murdered by four unknown men, who subsequently took to flight aboard a sail-boat and carried away with them $1,800, mostly in specie.

The State Constitutional Convention met at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. The roll was called and 56 members answered to their names. There not being a quorum present for the transaction of business the Convention adjourned.

The Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company's freight depot at Hartford was consumed by fire Saturday, together with a large amount of freight. The loss is estimated at $160,000, partially insured.

The interesting correspondence between Gov. ORR and Gen. SICKLES, relative to the progress of reconstruction in the Carolinas will be found elsewhere.

Mr. PIERRE SOULE was in New-Orleans last week, and the *Bee*, of that city, says that, although unadvised of his movements, it is under the impression that he has no intention of taking up his residence in Havana, as has been currently reported.

LOCAL.

There were two interesting cases tried at the Court of Special Sessions Saturday. LEWIS [illegible], proprietor of a New Intelligence Office, No. 31 Nassau-street, was found guilty of obtaining money fraudulently from an emigrant named JOHNSON, on the plea of obtaining him employment. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of $50. JNO. GALLAGHER was sent to the Penitentiary for one month and fined $50 for personating an officer in Landmann's Park. There were 28 charges of assault and battery, but the complainants in very many of the cases did not appear.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, near Broadway, was dedicated yesterday, with the usual ceremonies. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. THOMSON, was assisted by Revs. W. T. MORRISON, D. M. QUACKENBUSH and GARRETSON STAMMS, D. D.

A call for a meeting of "true patriots" at Union-square Saturday was not responded to, neither patriots nor any other persons being present at the time indicated.

Rev. Dr. HERSEN preached yesterday morning in the new Episcopal Chapel, erected in memory of the late Rev. Dr. HAWKS, in Twenty-fifth-street, near Madison-avenue.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached at Plymouth Church yesterday for the first time since his return from his vacation.

The total number of licenses granted by the Board of Excise up to the end of August is 5,875, for which $1,152,000 have been received.

The Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. closed its session Saturday.

The order of arrest in the case of Collector BAILEY was on Saturday vacated by Judge McCUNN.

CARSON W. CLARKE, an actor of some repute, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning.

A moderate business was reported in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday. Flour, Spring Wheat, Pork, Lard and Cotton were cheaper. Corn and Oats were decidedly dearer. Freights were less active and rather heavy, with 542 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cry of Reaction.

There is method in the misrepresentations of the Democratic Press as well in regard to the result of recent elections as in reference to the prospect in States which are to be heard from this Fall. Misstatements concerning one are used to strengthen pretences concerning the other. Both are cited as evidence of a "reaction" which is to drive the Union Party from power and restore the Democracy, unrepentant and unreformed, to its ancient control. The trick, though stale, may not be without a certain political effect. If the verdict of one State be subjected to a construction only partially true, or directly at variance with truth, it is quite likely to contribute in some degree to a similar verdict in other States. And hence the zeal and persistency with which the effort is made to convey the impression that reaction in favor of Democracy is already an accomplished fact.

The dishonesty which perverted the personal accidents of the California contest into a thorough State revolution, and which, in counting the votes of Maine, ignored altogether the local issue which occasioned Republican dissension, now takes the form of prophecy. Pennsylvania, Ohio, New-York—all are to be theatres of Republican defeat. Analyze the assertions that are put forward on this subject, and what do they amount to? No where in the States named has there been a sign of defection from the Union ranks. Not a particle of proof has been produced indicative of a change in local sentiment. It is not even hinted that the people are becoming indifferent to the specific work of the Republican Party, or have abated one iota of their distrust of the principles and purposes of the Democratic organization. The campaign as conducted in Ohio and Pennsylvania has not revealed a single incident which can be justly claimed as a token of Republican loss or of Democratic gain. Judged in its relation to these and similar data, all the talk about reaction is arrant nonsense. Its authors shout loud enough to be everywhere heard, but they shrewdly eschew every tangible test of accuracy. Look at the matter closely, and the shadow on which it is founded is the protest against corrupt combinations in California and against prohibition as a party question in Maine. Beyond this there is nothing.

Indeed, the Democratic delegations to Washington, of which we daily read, are a confession that no reliance is placed upon alleged reactionary tendencies by the Democrats themselves. If they had the slightest faith in their own averments, they would fight the battle squarely before the people instead of running for help to the President, whom they repudiate as a blunderer and marplot. It is to Mr. JOHNSON, however, that they address themselves with the greatest confidence. Although prudently declining to identify their party fortunes with his policy, they are keenly alive to the possible effect of Executive interference in behalf of their candidates. This is especially true of the contest in Pennsylvania. There the patronage of the Federal Administration is the main reliance. The plans are predicated upon the readiness of Mr. JOHNSON to make the pay-roll of the Government the means of transferring Philadelphia to the Democracy. The public service requires no accession to the list of workmen, but it grows rapidly nevertheless. By a continuance of this process until the election, and by applying a gentle pressure of the screw to all in receipt of Government money, the Democrats calculate that they may win the day. Their trust is in the President, not in any popular reaction.

On the other hand, abundant reasons exist for the opinion that on the national issues which enter into the Fall campaign the people may be relied upon to sustain the Union nominations. The principles for which the war was waged are not yet out of jeopardy. The consecration of the Union to freedom and equality is an object that cannot be said to be attained until the present policy of Congress be placed beyond the risk of reversal. As between the Republicans, who represent the supremacy of loyal purposes and principles in the Government, and the Democracy, who preserve their consistency as opponents of the war by contending for the surrender of its political results, we have no fear of change, or even lukewarmness, among the people. Thanks to our opponents, they have left neither Ohio nor Pennsylvania a pretext for imputing to them essential change. Copperheadism has not disguised its mastery of the party in either State. Bitter assailants of the war figure prominently on the Ohio ticket, of which PENDLETON and VALLANDIGHAM are the most energetic advocates. And the Democrats of Pennsylvania stand on a platform which the unreconstructed rebels of Alabama have adopted as a perfect expression of their views. These are not circumstances likely to produce the predicted reaction. Do they not rather afford guarantees [illegible] able change in the course of public opinion pending the completion of reconstruction?

We would not underrate the influence which the [illegible] into play in behalf of his Democratic allies. The Government patronage is a potent lever at any time, and we cannot doubt that in this instance it will be employed as vigorously, and perhaps as unscrupulously, as the delegations to Washington desire. But the President has himself supplied a weighty offset. His recent conduct has quickened opinion throughout the country, and imparted new life to the Union cause. He has exemplified the danger which besets the work of restoring the Union, and has thus established the necessity of unremitting effort in its behalf. The patronage he brings to the relief of the Democracy is therefore to a great extent counteracted by the odium which attaches to his alliance. The fact that the Albany *Argus* and the *World* disclaim affiliation with him, and pronounce his weight too grievous to be borne, shows that in the judgment of these journals even Executive help may be purchased too dearly.

Because no reaction has occurred, however, and because Mr. JOHNSON is quite as likely to damage the Democrats as to benefit them, the Republicans must not suppose that the control they wield can be prolonged without an effort. Of the peril which threatens them in the disposition to introduce local and extraneous questions, we have more than once spoken; and we are glad to see it recognized by the great body of the Republican Press. If this be guarded against, here and in the North-west, a difficulty much more imminent than reaction will be surmounted, and the path of the party will be comparatively clear. So far as its real mission is concerned, at no time since the war has it been so thoroughly united. All trace of dissension in respect of the great work it has in hand has disappeared, and it has advanced with the solidity of a phalanx under the stimulus of Mr. JOHNSON's opposition. Only let the party refuse to tack to this vital question the minor questions which have been mooted here and there, and all will be well. The first sign of reaction remains to be developed. Nor will there be any semblance of it if moderation and wisdom in the organization of the campaign be followed by the work which is indispensable to victory.

Proposed Reforms in the Management of State and County Prisons.

Brooklyn has been called the city of churches; it ought to be called a school for criminals, if any reliance can be placed upon the testimony of the Kings County Prison Reform Association, the Jail Committee and the Penitentiary Committee of the Board of Supervisors. The Prison Reform Association say that there is a chronic state of demoralization and extravagance in the Jail and Penitentiary; "the condition of these institutions is disgraceful." The Penitentiary Committee say that the prison under their charge is badly managed, and "the worst feature in the case is that it is growing worse." The Jail Committee unqualifiedly denounce both prisons as being "incentives to idleness and vice at a cost of $100,000 a year to the county." According to the latest report the commitments to the jail are at the rate of over 12,000 for the present year. Adding to this the commitments to the Penitentiary, gives an aggregate of over 14,000 prisoners who undergo yearly a course of training in "idleness and vice." Probably there is not another county in the United States which has a criminal record so black.

But Kings County does not stand alone at the bar of public opinion upon a charge of cruelty toward its criminals and paupers. From the reports recently laid before the State Convention, it appears that all the prisons and penitentiaries in the State are more or less open to similar charges. In support of this sweeping condemnation we have the evidence of about twenty-five witnesses given before a Commission authorized by the last Legislature. The disclosures of these witnesses are "humiliating" to the State. It is proved that our State Prison Inspectors, nominated by party conventions and elected by party votes, distribute the offices at their disposal as rewards for political services. Upon this point we may refer to the evidence of Mr. PILLSBURY, who has been connected with reformatory institutions for forty years, and who has been Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary for twenty years. He says that politics is the dominant and controlling power in our State Prisons, and "this influence is baleful in the last degree." This is the opinion of every witness who appeared before the Commission. In fact, it is admitted by all parties who have any knowledge of the subject, that men are appointed to office in our State Prisons irrespective of their qualifications. The oldest and most experienced officers are sometimes removed to make places for "untried and frequently worthless men." Is it possible for men of this class—corrupt politicians thrust into office for their own private benefit, liable to be turned out when their political opponents get into power, and eager to make money while they have the chance—is it possible for these political birds of prey to manage our criminals so that they will become, when released, honest, useful members of society? Is it not certain that if the present system of prison management is continued these institutions, instead of being reformatory, will in time become as extravagant, as demoralizing and as disgraceful to us as the Kings County Jail and Penitentiary?

The success which has attended many of our charitable, reformatory and penal institutions must be attributed chiefly to the influence of an enlightened public opinion, and the example, no less than the unceasing vigilance, of private individuals who devote themselves to works of benevolence. Voluntary efforts for the relief of the poor and the reformation of criminals have been an excellent check upon the system of political plunder which has prevailed in our State and county prisons for the past twenty years.

To improve the management of our reformatory and penal institutions, it is proposed to exclude politics altogether, or, as far as practicable, from their control. Several methods of effecting this exclusion have been suggested. A majority of the Constitutional Committee on State Prisons recommend the appointment by the Governor and Senate of one State Prison Inspector, to hold office for seven years, and to have "the charge and superintendence of the State prisons, and the supervision, with the power of visitation, [illegible] charged with no complaint of crime."

As a modification of this plan it is urged that the proposed Superintendent should be elected by the people. Another plan is proposed by a minority of the Prison Committee. They recommend the appointment of a Board of Five Managers of Prisons, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, who shall hold office for ten years. Both plans agree in lengthening the term of office, with the view of securing experienced, competent officers. The present elective Board system is condemned by all parties. Our choice lies between an appointed Board and an appointed or elected Superintendent. The latter plan promises to secure increased responsibility and increased subserviency to the public. It is said that one Superintendent would be more under public control than a Board. As a check upon him it is proposed to appoint, for each of the State prisons, a local Board of Visitors. This plan is certainly much better than that established by our present State Constitution.

Accumulation of Gold in London and Paris.

There is an extraordinary accumulation of gold at present in the Banks of England and France. The former has run up its stock of coin to $121,875,000, and the latter to $190,000,000, making a total which is far beyond what is needed either for the current purposes of trade in the two capitals or for the security and stability of the banks.

The only general reason that can be assigned for this unprecedented increase of idle capital is the feeling of caution and fear in regard to the future that prevails throughout the business circles of Europe. It is not unlikely that the stock of coin will be considerably reduced within a short time for the purpose of moving the crops. Public confidence in the continuance of peace may revive a little with the approach of winter. But the prospect of business generally in Europe becoming very brisk is not encouraging. Great Britain has more expensive national enterprises on foot than usual. There is still considerable discontent in Ireland. The war against Abyssinia is just beginning. Then British capital is retreating from all quarters of the world in which there is any sign of disturbance.

In France the fortifications at Strasbourg are being strengthened. The Luxemburg and the Danish questions have not been settled satisfactorily to the Emperor NAPOLEON, and occasional reports regarding their reopening find ready credence. A conference between the King of Prussia and the Emperor and Empress of France and the sovereigns of North Germany has been called. The Roman question still presses toward a solution which it seems difficult to reach peacefully. There is an insurrection in Spain. Russia is arming. Preparations are being made for a rising in Bulgaria to drive the Turks out of Europe. All these and many similar indications of coming trouble, added to the war in South America and difficulties in obstructions to trade in other parts of the world drive capital into the Bank of England and must retain most of the surplus there for some time to come. The people of Great Britain and the Continent generally are not disposed to engage in any speculations at present; the future is uncertain, and they have taken in sail in view of the cloud of war in the distance.

The only good outlet for the surplus capital of Europe is this country. Here there is no danger of war. Our natural resources are unbounded, and we could give profitable employment to far more money than we are likely to obtain from any quarter. If the present threatening aspect of affairs on the other side of the Atlantic continues, we may hope to receive a large influx of foreign capital.

Prize Money—Rights of Actual Captors.

The decision which we published on Saturday, made by the United States Circuit Court, in the case of the prize money of the *Cheshire*, is one of much interest to officers and seamen in the navy, though not of so much interest as it would have been three years ago. The days of prize money are over for the present, but no one can tell when they may come upon us again, and if ever we are at war hereafter this decision will doubtless be often referred to.

The *Cheshire* was captured off the harbor of Savannah by the steamer *Augusta*, in December, 1861. The *Augusta* had left Port Royal that morning to go to Charleston, and seeing the *Cheshire*, ran down to her and captured her. Four other United States vessels claimed to be entitled to share in the prize. They belonged to the squadron which at that time was blockading the port of Savannah, and were lying within the bar. How far the *Augusta* was distant from them at the time of the capture was a question at issue in the case, the witnesses estimating it variously at from five to twelve miles, but she was within sight.

Now, the Prize Act of 1864 provided that "all vessels of the navy within signal distance of the vessel making the capture, under such circumstances and in such condition as to be able to render effective aid if required, shall share in the prize." The question to be decided was whether these vessels came within this provision of the law.

The tendency of the law has been, for some time back, to lean more and more in favor of the actual captors. The statute of 1789 allowed all ships that were in sight to share, while that of 1862 required them to be within signal distance, and the act of 1864 required them to be not only within signal distance, but also to be able to render effective aid if required.

It would seem as if these vessels might have rendered effective aid if there had been any effort on the part of the *Cheshire* to escape. But she was a sailing vessel, while the *Augusta* was a steamer; and by the entries in her log-book, as proved on the trial, she made no effort to get away, but herself ran for the *Augusta* to speak her.

The power of the other vessels to give effective aid in such a case would inevitably depend upon the distance of the prize from them.

The Judge, in deciding the case, holds that the other vessels were not within signal distance at the time of the capture. It may therefore be inferred, though he does not expressly say, that he held the greater distance to be the true one, for he could hardly hold that six or seven miles was not "signal distance." He lays stress on the fact that the *Augusta* was not at the time acting in association with the other vessels, and decides to award the actual captors alone to share in the prize.

MINOR TOPICS.

Rather a striking indication of the resistance which the Government encounters in its attempt to collect the whisky tax is found in the arrest of Collector BAILEY. The men whom he had detected in a gigantic scheme of fraud, not content with defending themselves against the charge, boldly commence proceedings against the official who had arraigned them. The very steps he had taken to bring them to justice are charged against him as crimes, and an order is obtained from a Court of justice for his arrest and imprisonment for no other offence than that of attempting to enforce the law! Finding that the Government officials throw obstacles in the way of their attempts to defraud the Treasury, the whisky conspirators arraign the Government itself for interfering with their private business. Collector BAILEY has proved himself a vigilant, energetic and resolute public officer; and no better evidence can be wanted of his fidelity and efficiency than this desperate effort to break him down. Similar movements, we have been told, have been attempted against District-Attorney TRACEY in Brooklyn. They are quite certain in both cases to react, and to arouse the country to the necessity of sustaining those of the revenue officials who show a disposition to do their duty.

The Roman question was not solved yesterday by the promised attack of GARIBALDI on the Pope. There are new complications, however, in the matter, involving all three parties to the dispute—GARIBALDI, the Pope and the King of Italy. The former has issued a revolutionary proclamation directed toward Rome; the King, on the other hand, has issued a proclamation warning all persons against taking part in the revolution, while the Pope has mixed up matters by denouncing the Italian Government and declaring its action in reference to Church property *null and void*. This extraordinary action of the Pope is certainly not calculated to nerve VICTOR EMMANUEL's arm in his efforts to defend the Papal authority against the Garibaldians, but still we have no doubt he will carry out the terms of his proclamation. After so many threats and announcements we must now wait impatiently for GARIBALDI's action.

In a clear night, under a bright moon, in a broad part of the Hudson River, and with no other vessels to impede the course, two vessels filled with passengers run straight into each other, injuring the one boat and sinking the other. Under such circumstances, and considering also that these two boats, the *Dean Richmond* and *C. Vanderbilt*, from constantly plying on the river, are supposed not only to know it as a man does his own parlor, but to know all the signals and all the customs of the river, the accident is to be regarded as a piece of the grossest and most culpable stupidity. On whom the fault should be fixed it is not our province to decide. But it is not a matter to pass over quietly; nor does the happy fact that no lives or few lives were lost render the collision less censurable than if, of the 140 passengers of the *Richmond*, not a soul had escaped. One intelligent passenger on the latter boat testifies that he noticed the two boats moving straight toward each other from the distance of half a mile to that of fifty yards, when, at length, a whistle was sounded, when both boats swerved sharply, *but in the same direction*, *i.e.*, toward the New-York shore. The crash soon followed. This statement, if true, is *conclusive* of ignorance or negligence on one boat or the other. We shall look to the United States Inspector to perform the customary investigations, and to fasten the blame where it belongs.

The *Memoirs of Judas* is one of the latest books announced in Paris for publication. As it would hardly be necessary or worth the while to bring out a volume unfavorable to ISCARIOT, and as this one is doubtless meant to make a sensation, we may conclude that the view taken of it will be favorable. What historic facts regarding JUDAS, M. PETRUCCELLI DELLA GATINA may have more than the rest of us, it is impossible to say. He probably has none of importance; he might, however, supply them from a fertile imagination, while depicting his hero's character. Whitewashing historic reprobates, in the endeavor to prove them not so black as commonly painted, seems to have its charm of novelty for some writers. Certainly championing ruined reputations is a marked feature of the literary knight-errantry of our days. Crook-backed RICHARD, JOHN LACKLAND, BENEDICT ARNOLD, BURR, NERO, nay (even before this book of which we speak) JUDAS ISCARIOT himself, have found their apologists, not to say admirers. LOPEZ will find a partial biographer, in the course of time, who will commend the sale of Queretaro. And, indeed, whenever the gauntlet is thus boldly flung down by gallant knights of the quill to common sense and history, there is a mingling of seeming chivalry and charity in the feat which is designed to attract sympathy, however bootless the effort. But, for all that we regard JUDAS as a clear case of a ruined reputation. If his latest biographer aims to "reconstruct" him, it will be painfully up hill work.

Mortifying as it may be to national pride, yet it ought to be owned that the British artillerists have been no more startled at the performances of the 15-inch smooth-bore at Shoeburyness than we ourselves were at its performances but a short time previous at Fortress Monroe. For years after the monster cast-iron ordnance was introduced into active service it was fired with charges ridiculously small, and in the army, especially, the practice with the gun was simply boys' play. The navy, from its greater need of the gun in service, was the first to give a tolerable (though still small) charge of powder to the gun. The army, half ashamed of their backwardness compared with the other branch of the service, at length made a vigorous push, and experimented successively and successfully with 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and at last 100 pounds of mammoth powder, and so in fine demonstrated capabilities in the gun which were, it must be confessed, as little suspected by its original patrons as they are by the English to-day. In all honesty, therefore, we must say that the big 15-inch cast-iron smooth-bore is, in some respects, very much like what is called in billiards a "scratch." Of course this fact does not alter at all the positive, intrinsic capabilities of the gun and the enormous possibilities of its class.

The verdict on the Twenty-eighth-street explosion makes known, among other things, "a defect in the construction of said boiler." The truth is that in two-thirds of the boiler explosions in this country, the same verdict might be rendered. There is careless attendance; there is want of water; there is stupid inspection; there are many criminal delinquencies; but behind all these lies usually the fault of improper construction. We are free to say that, whether it be due to recklessness, or to penny-wise, pound-foolish economy, not more than one in ten of the stationary boilers now used in workshops is the product of first-class makers, and built on scientific principles. When a boiler explosion occurs, it may be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of erroneous construction, to be rebutted only by positive proof of individual carelessness on the part of the attendants, enough to cause explosion in a good boiler. If this sad catastrophe and the similar one at Springfield are allowed to pass with only a general reflection on the importance of careful attendance, they will fail of their proper moral, because employers will admit this obvious truth, and claim that their own engineers are careful. It is rather the question of thorough and scientific construction that demands chief attention.

A Boston friend and correspondent of CHARLES DICKENS has come out with a series of formal denials of what he styles "popular fallacies" about our forthcoming visitor. These fallacies—each of which is exposed and overthrown—are as follows: That he (DICKENS) is a spendthrift; that his health is broken down; that he is intemperate in drinking; that he is stingy and penurious with his money; that he has abused America in his *American Notes*; that he has lately spoken bitter words against American publishers; that he has denied receiving any emolument from American publishers till recently. In regard to none of these points, we are positively assured, is Mr. DICKENS in any way culpable. He appears, however, to be somewhat sensitive in regard to personal charges against himself, for in a letter which he has just written to the author of these denials he says: "I notice that about once in every seven years I become the victim of a paragraph disease. It breaks out in England, travels to India by the overland route, gets to America per Cunard line, strikes the base of the Rocky Mountains, and, rebounding back to Europe, mostly perishes on the steppes of Russia from inanition and extreme cold."

The Juarez Government, according to our Mexican correspondent, is desirous of putting a loan on the American market. Fifty millions is said to be the sum wanted at this moment, and we are told it is wanted so badly that there is no hope of a stable Government being established without it. The difficulty is, that even with it there would be little prospect of anything like a stable Government. Mexico has now had three months of peace, which is certainly something remarkable; but we should like to try her for a few months longer on the same tack before we trust much in its continuance. We fear, moreover, that if the Mexican Government cannot raise among their own people, and out of the wealth which lies within their own reach, the limited amount of money required to set the machinery of State in motion, there is not much likelihood of their being able to pay either principal or interest at any time in the future. The anxiety of the Mexicans to get the money from us, however, is strikingly illustrated by the fact that their leading men have stopped, for a short while, proclaiming their hatred to the *Gringos*, and are now assuring us that they like us amazingly.

Dr. BARTLETT, a capable medical gentleman, formerly in charge of the Sulphur Springs, Arkansas, proposes to establish, at an eligible location, within twenty-five miles of New-York, a *Maison de Santé*, or Sanatorium, on the highest principles of modern science, and on the system approved by the best experience of Europe. The want of such an institution, of easy approach from New-York, is readily admitted by those medical men, as well as others, to whom this particular idea has been advanced; and is deeply felt by those invalids to whom change of air and scene, together with a judicious system of hygiene, are mostly all that is required to bring about a restoration to health. The object of the institution is not only to supply this want at moderate rates, but to afford a place of resort for hundreds of these persons whose health has not as yet given way, but who run the risk of losing it unless measures are taken in time to improve their condition. Again, all persons who live at hotels, if they have ever had the misfortune to be taken ill, well know the discomforts they are subjected to, and which can hardly be avoided, owing to the nature of the house, which is intended for well people and not for sick ones. If such persons could go to an institution where they would be judiciously treated medically as well as properly nursed, and at the same time have the benefit of pure country air, a great amount of suffering and inconvenience would be avoided, and convalescence would progress more rapidly. The advantage of having such an institution near the great "commercial metropolis" (New-York) must be obvious to everyone. We trust that Dr. BARTLETT may be able to consummate his plans.

The "Universal Peace Society" of Boston has sent us an announcement of a series of peace meetings about to be held, and has also forwarded to us some tracts on the subject of war. One of these gives the information that "the soldiers' trade is to trample down harvest fields; burn farm houses; sack and burn towns and cities; depopulate nations, and to convert fruitful and happy lands into a barren wilderness; to drive the people from their houses and homes to freeze and starve; to make widows and orphans; to cut and mangle human flesh; to break human bones and tear human bodies to pieces. In a word, to shoot, stab, maim and mutilate men is the soldier's work. To enlist into the army, means to hire out to learn the trade of shooting and stabbing human beings, and to work at that trade." The tract goes on in this way at great length, and piles up the harrowing details in the most fearful style. It omits to mention, however, how rarely it is that the soldier desires war, or foments it, or is responsible for its being brought about. We should think that some other parties ought to be denounced even more bitterly than the poor soldier.

Last week we got along worse than ever in exterminating the savages. Eleven whites fell in Thursday's fight, five in Monday's, while in killing these sixteen men the Indians lost eight warriors. That is about the way the campaign goes on. For each Indian killed at least two white men fall in battle; for each soldier who falls in battle ten die of cholera or other camp disease; for each man who dies of disease ten desert. It therefore becomes an easy sum in proportions to determine, first, the total losses suffered in killing each Indian; second, the number of Indians who can be got rid of by the sacrifice of all our troops, from General SHERMAN down; third, the size of the army required, on the present basis, to "exterminate" the red man. The latter, the other day, in a war-council on the North Platte, decided, in his turn, to exterminate the pale-face. He actually sent in an *ultimatum*, it is said, for the abandonment of the Powder River country and both Pacific Railroads—the very line on which our troops have hitherto proposed to fight it out, if it took all Winter. The fact is that our Indian war is getting to be, as Mr. LINCOLN would say, a "big job," and we take neither prestige nor profit from it, but, on the other hand, are rapidly getting bullied. It is about time for peace.

One of the astrologers of this City, who has lately lost a son, has printed for public information the horoscope of the deceased. "At the time of his birth," we are told, "twenty-seven degrees of Leo was rising, which caused the Sun to be his ruling planet. The ascendant was the Giver of Life, and it being afflicted, and all the planets being under the Earth, except the evil planets, Herschel and Mars coming to the mid-heaven, caused him to have a constitution so weak," &c. "He had Jupiter in his own sign, in the fourth house, in good aspects to Venus, and the Sun in good aspects to the Moon. At the time he died Mars was passing his ascendant, and also formed an evil aspect of Saturn just about the hour he became unconscious." And so the account goes on, ending with astrological poetry, which is worse even than astrological prose. In looking over the astrological publication which contains all this and much more astrological nonsense, we are led to think how humiliating it is that in the Nineteenth Century, scores if not hundreds of these astrological charlatans should be maintained in New-York by their thousands of dupes who have never even heard of the demonstrations of modern science.

AMUSEMENTS.

The matinee fever has broken out quite early this season in theatricals, and the indications are that it will rage long and strongly. On Saturday all the theatres open gave a day performance, and each received a remunerative share of the public attention. We say remunerative advisedly, for these performances are nothing if not remunerative, nearly every cent that enters the treasury of the theatre for such daylight entertainments being so much clear profit. Although they make an extra demand on the actors, the actors may make no demand on the management for extra remuneration. For the so-called matinees, we understand, are cunningly made to take the place of "a rehearsal" on the day on which they occur, and to attend a rehearsal, as all know, every player is bound by his contract. Thus the matinee becomes in every sense a gratis offering from the actor to the public, and that may in some measure account for the very free and easy air with which the offering is bestowed; for matinees are rather jovial affairs considered comparatively. There is an indisposition to be serious in them, and it would seem as if some poison in the daylight made all engaged in them madly amorous. At least an experience of many matinees has proven that if one would enjoy a serious performance in its proper spirit, a daylight entertainment is the last of all to seek it. Scenes are carelessly set, actors are carelessly dressed, parts are carelessly remembered, and what the poet said about "a smile on the lip and a tear in the eye" is realized by the performers at a matinee, if it never was before. We have wondered for a very long while why matinee performances of the drama were ever given? Perhaps it was to amuse the players and keep them out of mischief, or find a vent for their richly comical fancies which may have been too dangerously confined by a week of mimic seriousness and theatrical gravity. To this end they successfully tend. They also tend to enrich the managers who give them, we suppose, or they would not be persisted in. But do they really edify their audiences, which are frequently the most intelligent of the entire week? It is doubtful. It would be hardly just, we suppose, to blame the actors for inattention and want of sincerity at matinees, for since they all consider, we believe, that they are giving a gratuitous service on the occasion, nobody ought to find fault with them. In that case we must fall back on the old axiom that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." The audience certainly can't be blamed if their entertainers are not paid. They pay, and they are entitled to their money's worth; but in the present state of affairs they don't get it. In tragedy whole scenes are slovenly slurred over; in comedy the silliest balderdash replaces the author's language; in ballet entire dances are cut, or principal dancers are permitted to absent themselves; in fact, all sorts of carelessness and frivolity is permitted in the open daylight, which is not to be observed under the gaslight. There is room for a great deal of reform if these performances are to be kept at their early popularity, and we can assure all parties, on behalf of the "ladies and children" who seek in these matinees a relief from the monotony of dull homes—a relief out of their lonely and unprotected reach in the evenings—that no remonstrance will be made if the reform should begin at once, say upon next Saturday, when, as the announcements state, day performances are to be given at Niblo's Garden of the "Black Crook," at the Olympic of "Rip Van Winkle," at the Broadway Theatre, at the Fifth-avenue Opera House, at Barnum's, at the New-York Theatre, and at the Opera.

The regular season at four places of reliable entertainment is to commence this week.

To-night the first subscription series of Mr. MARETZEK's Italian Opera will begin, with "Don Giovanni," and the programme for the rest of the week will be pursued in the order already related in the TIMES.

Mr. BATEMAN's novel enterprise of Opera Bouffe is to be inaugurated at the French Theatre on Tuesday evening, with the production of "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein"—OFFENBACH's latest work. The story of this opera being conveniently by, is given for the edification of those who would like to understand what it is they are going to see and hear:

"The Grand Duchess, who is an orphan, has been brought up by an experienced diplomat, *Baron Puck*. This minister of state, perceiving that the young heiress would soon require a partner to share the cares of government with her, has selected for that purpose *Prince Paul*, an insignificant scion of royal blood, whose vacuity of intellect would prevent him from desiring to take the executive power from the minister's hands; but the Duchess, being captivated neither by the mental nor physical attributes of her betrothed, manages from day to day to delay the marriage. In the interim *Baron Puck* compels the General of her Highness' army to commence an inroad upon a neighboring State, simply for the purpose of amusing her and preventing her eyelids being anointed by his fairy namesake with that wondrous herb, "Love in Idleness," and thus induce her to bestow her heart upon some ineligible candidate for such a gift. But at a review of the troops, from whose warlike exertions the Baron hoped so much, the Duchess is deeply impressed with the charms of *Fritz*, a young soldier, who, however, has already succeeded in winning the love of *Wanda*, a pretty peasant, and, as a consequence, the hatred of his General, *Boum*, who loses no opportunity of punishing him for his successful rivalry. The Duchess calls the young soldier to her, and, when reproved for her lack of dignity in conversing with a person of his rank, rapidly promotes him on the spot, and vexed by the evident intention of *Baron Puck* to depreciate her favorite, invests him also with the position of Commander-in-Chief, and bestows on him the sword of her father. *Fritz*, in all his greatness, does not forget his little peasant-maiden, whom he informs the Duchess is his betrothed; but this does not affect her determination to advance his fortunes, and he marches to battle with the adieux of the two Dulcineas impelling him on to victory. The victory he gains, and returns in triumph, having made his adversaries so drunk that he accomplished the endless campaign. His success stimulates his enemies to still bolder measures; and, learning that he is to be lodged in the palace of the Duchess, in an apartment communicating with that of the royal family by a secret passage, they resolve at midnight to steal to his room and murder him. This scheme is overheard by the Grand Duchess; but she, having received an intimation from her Chief of Police that *Fritz*, regardless of the declaration she has made him of the state of her affections, is about to be married to *Wanda*, to their astonishment joins the ranks of his enemies, and with them swears vengeance against the unlucky favorite. The third act opens with the return of the bridal party to the apartment appointed for *Fritz* as Commander-in-Chief. There he and his bride are visited by their former companions, and also by the regimental band, both of whom favor them with a serenade; and, after their departure, when quiet once more reigns, the happy pair are again disturbed by the intelligence that the war has broken out afresh, and that the General must march at once to the field. Chagrined and in a great hurry, *Fritz* hastens away, leaving *Wanda* inconsolable. After his departure the conspirators assemble for further council. Among them *Baron Grog* (Minister for the Court of Prince Paul's "papa") takes a prominent place; and the Grand Duchess, impressed by the arguments of so handsome a negotiator, consents to conclude at once her marriage with the Prince; but, desirous to avoid shedding the blood of her unfortunate favorite on so festive an occasion, she persuades her counselors to agree to his humiliation instead. Accordingly an intrigue is arranged, by which *Fritz* is led to meet the angry husband of a fair lady who has been in the habit of receiving visits in his absence from *Gen. Boum*. *Fritz* innocently believes that he will find his regiment, where instead he encounters the jealous spouse with his servants armed with bludgeons. They fall upon him and beat him nearly to death, and in the defence of his life he beats the '*Sabre de mon père*' into a corkscrew—not a plowshare. Returning in a deplorable state of intoxication, he is met by the sneers of his enemies as well as his patroness, who deprives him of all his honors. *Fritz* joyfully abandons his unsought honors, and, with his wife, returns to his native village and the useful occupation of schoolmaster, while the Grand Duchess resolves to seek in the cares of sovereignty a substitute for the 'joys of love.'"

The regular season at Wallack's opens on Wednesday evening, and the new season under the new management at Banvard's Museum on Saturday next. The other places of amusement make no change and give no opportunity for comment. Mr. FORREST will remain three weeks longer at the Broadway, and will be succeeded by Miss JULIA DEAN in a new play. On Wednesday evening of the current week Miss ROSE EYTINGE is to have a benefit at the New-York Theatre, where for the last six weeks she has been playing a very successful engagement.

Jockey Club Races at Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Sunday, Sept. 22.

The grand races of the Jockey Club will commence in this city on Tuesday. Already about sixty horses have arrived and will be entered for the races. Among this number we find some of the principal runners in the country, including *Luther*, *Clara Clarita*, *Red Wing*, *Virgil*, *Ariel*, *Patrick*, *Sue M.*, *Ripley*, *Blackbird*, *Red Dick*, *Zigzag*, *Renard*, *Patrol*, *Urbana*, *Bequet*, *St. Patrick* and others. About $7,000 are offered as premiums.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 22.

At the Democratic Conservative mass meeting at Bladensburgh, yesterday, which was a shabby failure, notwithstanding the attractions of the Marine Band, and the presence of MONTGOMERY BLAIR and other Johnsonian disciples, the following resolutions were among others adopted.

Whereas, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, with a patriotism which no one can controvert, and from the purest and best of motives, and with an ardent desire alone to remove every obstacle in his power toward the reconstruction of the Union, a state of things preëminently to be desired, which is most commendable and deserves the thanks of the whole nation, and upon which the peace and prosperity of the public depend, and which he has labored most anxiously, assiduously and disinterestedly to accomplish, has thought proper to remove from office EDWIN M. STANTON, one of his constitutional advisers; therefore,

Resolved, That in the exercise of this constitutional right we applaud in the highest degree this act of the President, which meets with our most cordial approval, and tender to him our profound and grateful acknowledgments; therefore, regarding it as a most wholesome rebuke for the undignified course adopted by the said STANTON, and unparalleled in the annals of the Republic; be it further

Resolved, That we regard EDWIN M. STANTON as an open and avowed enemy of the reconstruction of the Union, opposed to all constitutional liberty, to the policy of the President, unworthy of his esteem and confidence or that of the American people; and the interest of the whole country will be greatly promoted by his removal, and if justice had been done him, he would have been dismissed long since.

Resolved, That the thanks of all men of constitutional sentiments are also equally due to the President for his removal of those military commanders at the South who had grossly abused their power.

GOV. ORR AND GEN. SICKLES.

The correspondence published elsewhere between Gov. ORR and Gen. SICKLES on the subject of the latter's removal and his policy while in command will be read with interest. As heretofore stated in these dispatches, Gov. ORR fully indorses the wisdom of all of Gen. SICKLES' measures, and none with greater emphasis than that which was made the pretext of his removal. Gov. ORR's condemnation of the President's act derives additional importance from his earnestness in the work of speedy reconstruction, and Gen. SICKLES could scarcely ask for a more forcible vindication of his entire administration.

SERENADE TO GENS. SHERIDAN AND SICKLES.

To-morrow night the Grand Army of the Republic will serenade Gens. SHERIDAN and SICKLES, at their respective hotels. Both Generals keep themselves very much excluded, but are overrun with callers. Gen. SHERIDAN spent last evening at Gen. GRANT's residence, while HANCOCK and SICKLES occupied private boxes at the opera. Gen. SHERIDAN says but little about affairs in Louisiana, but that little is very forcible. He says the proposition for a Convention will be carried by a large majority at the election this week, and the Union ticket for delegates generally elected. Nothing but force, unwarranted and illegal, he says, can prevent the loyal reconstruction of Louisiana before the 1st of January.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

FITZ JOHN PORTER has been appointed Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Railroad of New-Jersey.

DR. BLACKBURN.

Yellow fever BLACKBURN, who returned to the United States after the issue of the last amnesty proclamation, is on his way to his old place of residence, New-Orleans. The Soldiers' Union, it is said, threaten to prosecute him for his alleged conspiracy to murder their friends by sending infected clothing to them during the war.

THE BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

It is learned from a well-informed source that the British Government will not at present appoint a successor to Sir FREDERICK BRUCE. The duties of the Legation will be performed by the First Secretary, FRANCIS CLAVE FORD, Esq.

PERSONAL.

Gov. FENTON completed his business so far as was possible yesterday, and left for Albany, last night, in company with Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, who was here on a like mission for Maine. Col. STONEHOUSE, Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, left to-night, and Miles O'Reilly arrived this morning and had an interview with the President.

YELLOW FEVER.

Parties just from Galveston bring the information that the yellow fever epidemic there is raging with unabated violence, and that it has extended to the main land of Texas. Business is entirely suspended on the Gulf coast, and all the inhabitants, who are able to do so, have fled to the North.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 22.

INTERNAL REVENUE REGULATIONS.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued new regulations concerning the weighing and marking of cotton, the assessment and collection of the tax and the removal of cotton under bills of lading; from which it appears that cotton removed under a bond executed prior to the 1st of September, when the bond does not expire until after that date, is subject to the rate of tax—three cents per pound—in force prior to that time. The tax otherwise is 2½ cents per pound from September 1st. The fee for weighing and marking cotton, including the labor of inserting the metallic tag, will be 25 cents a bale until otherwise ordered. It having been found by experience that the furnishing of increased facilities for the removal of cotton without the prepayment of tax is consistent with increased security to the Treasury, it is determined to substitute shipments to the revenue officers under bills of lading for the bonds heretofore required. When a Collector is obliged to retain the custody of the cotton consigned to him on account of failure to pay the tax immediately on its arrival, he shall cause the same to be stored in some suitable warehouse, the owner of which shall have given adequate security for the safe custody of such cotton, and shall take a warehouse receipt from such proprietor. The charge for storage must not exceed the usual rates in the place. The Collector will, in no case, permit the owner of the cotton, his agent or factor, to have actual possession of the same until the tax shall have been fully paid. If the tax is not paid before the expiration of the ninety days from the date of the Assessor's permit, the Assessor will at once certify the tax to the collector for collection, and, if necessary, the collector will enforce the collection by distraint and sale of the cotton. In such case the assessor will enter the tax on his next monthly list, and both he and the collector will enter the proper credit in the bonded account under the heading (to be made for that purpose) of "Collected by distraint and sale of cotton." When owners or holders of cotton desire to pay the taxes on the same before its removal from the district in which it was produced, they will be required to have the same weighed, marked and tagged in the manner prescribed. Every manufacturer or consumer must, on or before the last day of each month, pay to the Collector the amount of tax assessed against him upon all the cotton consigned by him during the preceding months on which no tax has been paid, which amount, subject to no deductions, must be entered on the above-mentioned form No. 76, and certified to by the Collector on the assessment list. The old regulations of July and October last are superseded by the new.

GEN. BANKS TO VISIT MEXICO.

Gen. BANKS, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has accepted the invitation of Señor ROMERO to accompany him to Mexico. A similar invitation has been extended to Senator MORTON. They expect to leave on the 5th of October.

THE CASE OF GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Gen. GRANT has referred to Attorney-General STANBERY certain questions bearing upon the application of Major-Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER for the appointment of a new Board to revise his case, together with a letter written to Gen. GRANT by Major-Gen. POPE against the application.

The Trans-Continental Railroad—Progress of the Enterprise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 19.

Late advices from Nicaragua and Costa Rica report that the Trans-Continental Railroad project was again attracting attention.

A representative of the house of KEITH & Co., contractors for the section of the road between Lemon and Penare, has arrived at San José. A party of engineers was expected from New-York to join in carrying out a complete survey of the route. Messrs. KEITH & Co. express a highly favorable opinion as to the practicability of the projected road from Punta Arenas to the capital. The Government and people strongly favor it, and hope the Americans, who have it in charge, will beat the English railway projectors in Nicaragua.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The California Election—Miscellaneous, Financial, Commercial and Shipping Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The returns of the late election from all but one county show a majority for HAIGHT, the Democratic candidate for Governor, over GORHAM and FAY, of 7,0[illegible], in a total vote of about 92,000.

The full official account may increase HAIGHT's majority 1,000, and the total vote to 97,000, which is over 16,000 less than the total vote polled at the last general election.

HAIGHT's vote will be about 3,000 more than that polled for McCLELLAN, and GORHAM and FAY about 20,000 less than LINCOLN's. JONES, the Union candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, leads GORHAM in thirty-four counties 3,360. The returns of the Congressional vote show the following majorities: First District—AXTELL (Democratic,) 4,300; Second District—HIGBY (Republican,) 1,081; Third District—JOHNSON (Democratic,) 1,017.

The Mexican and Chilian residents of this city celebrated, the former on the 17th, and the latter on 18th, the anniversary of the declaration of their national independence.

The receipts of wheat at this port, from July 1 to date, were over 2,000,000 sacks, and the shipments, reckoning flour and wheat, over 1,800,000 sacks. Three ships are loading for New-York. Prices are firm at $2@$2 10. Legal tenders, 69¾@70. Seven-thirty bonds, 73½@79.

Mining Stocks are active but irregular. Alpha, 450; Crown Point, 770; Gould & Curry, 310; Hale & Norcross, 1,025; Ophir, 78; Yellow Jacket, 485; Chollar Potosi, 344; Empire Mill, 75; Imperial, 147; Kentucky, 200; Savage, 157.

General trade is reviving and fairly active. Money in fair demand; Bank Notes, 1@1¼. The receipts at the Treasury for the week were over half a million dollars. Legal Tenders, 70@70½.

Arrived, steamer *Oriflamme*, from the Northern Coast, with $60,000 in treasure; ships *Explorer*, from Liverpool; *Hase*, from New-York; *Thomas Bell*, from Foo-Chow.

Cleared, ships *Rascott* and *Constitution*, for Liverpool.

Sailed, mail steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, with 263 passengers and $617,000 in treasure; two-thirds of this amount is for New-York.

The schooner *Western* has been dispatched to the scene of the wreck of the *Shubrick*, to bring back the men and save as much of the cargo as possible.

State Republican Convention—Election of Delegates.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 21.

At the Republican District Conventions in Onondaga County, to-day, the following delegates to the State Convention were elected:

First District—Andrew D. White, Wm. H. Slosson and David J. Mitchell.

Second District—Charles Hiscock, Joseph J. Glass and Luke Ranney.

Third District—Charles E. Fitch, Clark Snook and George Baxter.

The following were elected to the Fifth Judicial District Convention: George N. Kennedy, Frederick A. Lyman and A. H. Jerome.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, Sept. 21.

At a Convention of the Republican Union Delegates of this county, held this afternoon, in this city, Hon. Judson S. Landon, John S. Clute and C. H. Tull were chosen delegates to the State Republican Convention, and H. M. Aiken, H. M. Crane, E. N. Schermerhorn and L. Elwood were chosen delegates to the Senatorial Convention. John A. Dorsmer was chosen delegate to the Plattsburgh Judicial Convention.

CORNING, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 22.

The Republican Convention of the Second Assembly District of Steuben County have nominated for Assembly LYMAN BALCOM; State Delegates—HARLO HAKES, CHARLES H. THOMSON and GEORGE W. PRATT.

Judicial Delegate for renomination, JAS. C. SMITH.

Senatorial Delegate for renomination, JOHN J. NICHS.

WARRENSBURGH, Warren Co., Sept. 17.

Hon. N. B. LA BAU, COLUMBUS GILL and THOS. M. SHELDON have been elected delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 25th inst.

Affray in Albany, N. Y.—One Man Shot Dead—The Accident to the Dean Richmond.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 22.

Two young men, named JOHN FITZSIMMONS and MCALLISTER, while under the influence of liquor on Saturday night, got into an altercation with a policeman named WEIAL, which resulted in the death of FITZSIMMONS. They were noisy, and when remonstrated with by the policeman, they assaulted him, whereupon he drew a revolver and fired four shots, shooting FITZSIMMONS through the heart and MCALLISTER in the back. It is thought MCALLISTER will recover.

WM. RYAN, a fireman on the steamboat *Dean Richmond*, which was sunk near Rondout last Thursday night, is missing. His wife, who lives here, has not heard from him since the accident. He was last seen sitting in the fire-room upon a railing over the guard, and it is feared that he was knocked into the river by the concussion.

Advices from Arizona—The Arriapa Apache Indians Desirous of Peace.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 21.

Advices from Arizona to the 7th have been received. The Legislature met at Prescott on the 4th and organized on the 5th. They will ask to have the Territory made a military district, and for a larger force of troops.

Two hundred Arriapa Apache Indians had arrived at Camp Grant, professing a desire for peace.

Mail carriage has been greatly interrupted by the Indians.

Pennsylvania State Fair.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, Sept. 22.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Fair will open Tuesday, Sept. 24. Gov. GEARY will arrive on the ground at 2 o'clock, in charge of the Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society and the Agricultural Society of Allegheny County, under command of Gen. NEGLEY, Gen. KNIPE and aides, who will receive the Governor and Committee and escort the *cortége* to the position designated for the inaugural ceremonies.

The Recent Election in Colorado—A Democratic Majority—The Question of Admission as a State.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DENVER, Colorado, Monday, Sept. 16, 1867.

The election in this Territory in August resulted in the choice of a Democratic Council and a Republican House. The Council will stand: Democrats, 7; Republicans, 6. The House will stand: Republicans, 14; Democrats, 12. The State question entered largely into the contest, and the result is—in the Council: State men, 4; Anti-State men, 9; in the House: State men, 9; Anti-State men, 17.

The submission of the State question to the people would result, I feel assured, in its defeat by a two-thirds vote. Of the nineteen counties of the Territory the Republicans carry nine and the Democrats ten. In two Republican counties Democratic Councilmen are elected. In none of the counties are the majorities clearly decisive. In some instances a majority of eight or ten decide the contest. The populous counties of Gilpin and Arapahoe were carried by less than 300 majority each. The aggregate vote gives a majority in the Territory to the Democrats.

The Case of Rev. George T. Williams.

From the Petersburgh (Va.) Index, Sept. 21.

The Standing Committee of this Diocese have received from the Bishop the following communication:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

that in accordance with the provisions of Canon 5, Title ii, Digest of the Canons of General Convention, I have this day deposed from the Ministry of the Church, Rev. George T. Williams, Presbyter of this Diocese, he having declared to me his renunciation of the same, and his design not to officiate in future in any of the offices thereof.

J. JOHNS,
Bishop of the Prot. Epis. Ch. in Virginia.

MALVERN, Sept. 9, 1867.

We clip the above from the *Southern Churchman*. Although the Grand Jury [illegible] in Mr. WILLIAMS' case, he [illegible] conclusion that his usefulness is at an end, and hence his separation to depart from the ministry. While all will regret the sad necessity which has terminated in such a result, [illegible] doubt the propriety of such action.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Dangers of the Republican Party.

From the Nation, Sept. 19.

The result of the elections in Maine and California conveys one or two lessons which, we feel assured from what occurred at the Massachusetts Convention, the Republican Party will take to heart. The one is the danger of *relying too much on party discipline, or even the goodness of the principle on which the party is based*; and the other is the danger of *importing too much of the Puritan spirit into politics*.

When Connecticut was lost, last Spring, the local papers tried to persuade themselves that their defeat was due to their not having been ardent enough in their advocacy of negro suffrage, and proclaimed that they were going to secure victory next year by working harder for it than ever, and in this pleasing theory they received strong support from the New-York *Tribune*. But nobody whom the horn-blowing which precedes and follows elections does not bewilder ever took this in anything but a Pickwickian sense. We took the liberty ourselves, at the risk of being misunderstood, of suggesting that it was not *too little* negro suffrage but *too much* which caused the disaster, and that it was the over-reliance of the party on its efficacy which gave the State to the Democrats, by causing the Republicans to pay too little attention to other things. For instance, they flattered themselves that mere shouting for equal rights would make such performances as the nomination of a professed mountebank in the Third District of no consequence; and the *Tribune* and *Independent* here thought that merely by hurrahing and flinging of caps in the air, the rank and file could be made to swallow him. In like manner, in other parts of the State, the approach of the election was, with singular want of tact, selected as a fitting occasion for the enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law which had for a long time previous been allowed to lie dormant.

Now, the reason why it is not safe in most States to rely too much on the strength of the fundamental idea on which the party organization is based is, that *the whole of the party is scarcely ever completely under its influence*. In Connecticut, in New-York, in Pennsylvania, and in New-Jersey, as well as in other States, the ardent Republicans are never sufficiently numerous to win an election. They have to secure their majority by the help of a few thousand who are only lukewarm Republicans, whose political feelings are not strong, who are affected in voting by divers collateral considerations, and who, unless they are well looked after, are as likely as not to go over to the enemy on the day of battle. *It is these men who decide political contests in nearly all the closely divided States.* We dwelt strongly on this circumstance last Spring in commenting on the Connecticut election, although it is something for which, amid the roaring about "armies" and "banners" and "bivouacs" which the party papers keep up about election time, it is almost impossible to secure attention. The writer of the excellent papers on "Constitution-Making" which have been appearing in our columns, also pointed it out in his article last week, showing that this State has changed sides in politics five times in the last ten elections "by a few votes in each precinct going over from the one party to the other." In 1862 these few thousand votes gave the government of it to the Copperheads, in the very midst of the war, when the zeal of the mass of the Republican Party was at white heat, simply because they were somewhat disgusted with the military mismanagement and the excessive touching of Mr. SEWARD's "little bell."

Now, as long as the success of the party is dependent on the fidelity of these auxiliary corps, their feelings—prejudices, if you will—have to be borne in mind in the management of it. *They will support you in the pursuit of your fundamental idea if you do not ask them to sacrifice too much of it.* But you cannot work them up to such a pitch of enthusiasm about it as to get them to vote for a "showman" or pugilist simply because he supports it, or to wink at the total disregard of character in nominations or of purity in legislation. The Republican Party, unmindful of this, has, in various directions of late, been making rather heavy drafts on their devotion. In Pennsylvania, for instance, they have been arraying themselves against a Judge simply because, in the exercise of his judicial functions, he held the issue of legal tenders by Congress to be, as a matter of law, unconstitutional—a performance which the leading party organ, the *Tribune*, to its great honor, had the courage to denounce. Now, there are enough Republicans in Pennsylvania who care more for judicial independence than they do for negro suffrage or the Congressional plan of reconstruction to be disgusted by an incident of this sort, and either stay at home on election day or go into the Democratic camp. We know what was done in Connecticut, and what the result was.

In California the Republican Party has suffered itself for five years to be led by notorious knaves, who, while waving their hats for Congress and the black man with one hand, had the other thrust up to the elbow in the State Treasury. The main body of the party are so much interested with the gravity of the contest now going on at Washington that they continue to vote for these rascals while knowing and deploring their rascality; but the mass body are not able *to carry the day. There is a sufficient number who would rather see the State lost to the Republicans than see the State Government in the hands of rogues, and so these go over.* The new Governor of California is a War Democrat, opposed to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, but he is a man of stainless honor, of antique purity and simplicity of character; and one of the most devoted Republicans and Anti-Slavery men in the country—a man to whom the Republican party owes much, and who knows Mr. HAIGHT well, and knows the condition of California politics—has assured us that had he been in California at the last election he would have voted the Democratic ticket.

We warn the Republican Party that the number of such men—of men who, while ardent friends of equal rights and thoroughly convinced of the necessity of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, [illegible] *on the work of politics, neither endorsed suffrage nor any other arrangement of political machinery will* [illegible] *decorating, and that nothing* but greater deference for their prejudices or "simplicity" will enable it to keep the field and finish successfully the great work which it has in hand.

The election in Maine calls attention to another somewhat unfortunate tendency in the organization—though it is a fault not very far removed from virtue—and that is its tendency to introduce a somewhat Puritanic spirit into legislation. Those who abuse Puritanism are accustomed only to look at its bad side. We, on the other hand, it ought not to be forgotten, are accustomed only to look at the good side. We read MACAULAY's splendid eulogy of it, and see its wonderful career, forgetting that it belonged to an exceptional era, and that as a permanent spirit in politics it works mischief as well as good.

By the Puritan idea we mean a feeling of impatience at sin in others, and a disposition to repress it by the strong arm. It is something more than abhorrence of sin or impatience of evil and suffering or indignation at the wrong of others. All these feelings are universal in their nature. Puritanism is purely an outgrowth of Christianity. The ancients had no such sentiment. SOCRATES was put to death, not because he was a heretic, but "because he corrupted the youth," and thus undermined the State. The Roman sumptuary laws did not aim to control individual character, but to check that corruption which was eating out the life of the republic. But when Christ founded a religion resting on personal character, when personal purity became the great aim of life, and personal sin the one thing to be shunned, the feeling of impatience at sin in one's self was not long in passing over into impatience at sin in others, and an eager desire to rescue them from the snares of the evil one. Hence the great missionary movements of Christianity, beginning with St. Paul, and worthily represented by the Augustines, Xaviers and Brainerds who have succeeded him.

Like all other human qualities, this crowning virtue of Christianity was capable of being transformed into an evil. It is an easy step from a genuine Christian sympathy with others and a desire to aid them, to a feeling that we have a right—nay, are under an obligation—to force our aid upon them and reform them even against their will. If our neighbor does not see that he is committing a sin, is not that all the more a reason for preventing his involuntary wickedness? This impatience at the sin of others, and haste to deal with it as if it were one's own, is the essence of Puritanism. But it is not confined to the Puritans; nor is it peculiar to Protestantism. It inspired the directors of the Inquisition as well as the Covenanters of Scotland and the "Saints" of CROMWELL's army. Wherever people are intelligent, thoughtful and earnest, this spirit will spring up spontaneously among them, to give scope to the intensity of their convictions and the warmth of their zeal. *Strength of conviction is in great danger of passing into intolerance.* For all people act from mixed motives, and it is not always possible to distinguish this spurious sentiment from the genuine Christian principle from which it springs. The sense of pain at the misconduct of others and of indignation at the wrongs suffered by others are wholly legitimate and praiseworthy feelings. We have a right to prevent others from suffering from violence or fraud; these are matters which concern us all. But when our aim ceases to be the redress of wrongs, and we begin to legislate for the prevention of personal sin, we pass from the sphere of politics into that of morals; that is, bring human laws to bear upon actions which, in their personal character, concern nobody but the individual man and his Maker—setting up our human judgment as the arbiter of right and wrong.

At the present moment the Republican Party is in great danger of suffering itself to be controlled by the Puritan idea. It is made up in great measure of those intelligent but not broadly educated classes who have very positive convictions and very earnest purposes, but who have not learned to appreciate and respect the rights of human thought. More than this, in the stormy times through which we have just passed, the uncompromising zeal of the Puritan element has been of the most signal service. Now the situation is changed. We have passed from the revolutionary stage to that of constructing, and we need, above all things, caution, moderation and regard *for the rights of all*. The English race seems especially devoted to Puritanism; the Germans recognize individual rights more readily than we. The German population in this country was with difficulty won over from the party which promised least interference with their individual liberty. They consented to postpone this to the more weighty issue of universal freedom. Now that this question is settled, they will surely drift back to their old [illegible] has had a [illegible] history and has come [illegible] results. It is through and past it will free itself from its [illegible] high it may be, the community is evidently well pleased.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

Municipal Elections—Proclamation by Gov. Brownlow.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, Sept. 18, 1867.

Whereas, Some excitement has grown out of the agitation of the subject of the approaching municipal elections to come off the ensuing Fall and Winter, in the several cities and towns of this State; and whereas a controversy has actually arisen in two or more cities as to who are qualified voters in such elections, and who are the proper authorities to appoint the Judges and Clerks of said elections.

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW, Governor of the State of Tennessee, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon me by law, do hereby proclaim that the Commissioner of Registration under the Franchise Law is the proper person to appoint the Judges and Clerks of all elections; and that the qualified voters in all municipal elections are those only who have certificates of registration, and who are qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly. The Franchise Law is a part and parcel of the Constitution—has been sustained by the Supreme Court of Tennessee—and all elections held in violation of said law are null and void, and of no effect whatever.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my official signature, and caused the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee to be affixed, at the Executive Department in Nashville, on the 18th day of September, 1867.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

By the Governor: A. J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State.

Comments of the Governor's Organ on the Proclamation.

From the Knoxville Whig, Sept. 19.

We are not a little surprised at the audacity of MATT BROWN's rebel municipal Board of Nashville in appointing judges and clerks of the approaching charter elections. If they suppose, as their conduct would indicate, that the Executive of the State will submit to this usurpation, they are either bigger fools than we could have imagined them to be, or they are more reckless in their treason than could reasonably be expected under the circumstances. No provision of the Franchise Law is clearer than that giving to the Commissioners of Registration the power to appoint judges and clerks of all elections. These Commissioners have as much authority to appoint the judges and clerks of a municipal election as of any other election, and Gov. BROWNLOW says he will teach these secessionists that this provision of the amended Constitution shall be enforced. Gen. Jo. COOPER is now in Baltimore, but he will return to Nashville in a few days, and with the militia (if necessary to resort to force) he will quell this incipient rebellion in Nashville.

A Democratic Statement of the Difficulty.

From the Nashville Union and Dispatch, Sept. 20.

The sixteenth section of the Franchise Law provides that "this act shall not be so construed as to allow the colored man to hold office or sit on juries." Gov. BROWNLOW knows that a "colored man" is a candidate for an office at the pending municipal election in this city. There can be no question as to the intent and meaning of this section, but Gov. BROWNLOW, who lays so much stress upon "the duties imposed upon him by law," does not fulminate a bull against the "colored man." He would most likely answer, if pressed upon this point, that there was grave doubt whether the Legislature, having made a voter of the "colored man," had the authority to impose this "odious" restriction upon him, and the Courts should decide the matter. That is precisely the question occupied by those against whom his late proclamation is directed. There is a great conflict between the charter of Nashville and the Franchise Law as to who shall appoint Judges and clerks to hold the municipal election, and it is a gross outrage upon the rights of the people for Gov. BROWNLOW to assume to decide that question and to force obedience to his exposition of the law. If those who profess to believe that the Franchise Law is the paramount law upon the points here involved, are sincere in the profession, they know that the Courts are open to them and that they have a remedy for their rights there. It is to the Courts the other party propose to leave the question, if their interpretation that the city charter must govern upon this question is contested. And when Gov. BROWNLOW assumes that the men who appointed the judges and clerks to hold the pending municipal election were actuated by any other motive than "the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by law," he assumes that which has no more foundation in truth than his assumption to expound the law has in law.

Proclamation from the Mayor of Nashville.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Sept. 20.

Mayor BROWN will issue a proclamation to-morrow, declaring that the appointees of the City Council will hold the coming municipal election, and that if trouble ensues, on Gov. BROWNLOW will rest the responsibility. He argues the question at some length, declaring that the Franchise Law does not contemplate the appointment of election officers by Registration Commissioners. He expresses his willingness, however, that both sets of election officers shall hold the election jointly, and then leave the question to be decided by the Courts.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Bishop COXE, of Buffalo, has addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy of his Church. He recommends during the present month the offerings of the synodical prayer in behalf of the Bishops and Pastors about to assemble at Lambeth, England; and for three weeks following the prayer for persons voyaging at sea, to be used in behalf of the prelates who may be returning to this country. On the 24th of September, when the Conference at Lambeth is to begin, he recommends that Divine service, with the Holy Eucharist, be celebrated in all the churches.

The college year in the literary department of the University of Michigan opened on the 18th inst. with unusual promise of a large attendance. Two days have been devoted to examining candidates for admission, one hundred and thirty having presented themselves. The departments of law and medicine begin their terms Oct. 1. It is thought that all the departments will number as high as one thousand three hundred students this year.

The estimated loss by the destruction of the glass works in Portland, Me., on the 17th inst., is about $100,000. The insurance is $43,000, as follows: Enterprise office, Cincinnati, $5,000; Narragansett, Providence, $5,000; Putnam, Hartford, $5,000; Standard, New-York, $5,000; Hartford, Hartford, $12,500; Albany City, Albany, $5,000; Connecticut, Hartford, $2,500; Phoenix, Hartford, $3,000.

The annual address before the Vermont Bible Society will be delivered at the anniversary at Montpelier, Oct. 16, by President ANGELL, of the University of Vermont. The annual address before the Vermont Historical Society will be delivered by Hon. C. W. WILLARD, of Montpelier. A eulogy upon the life and services of Hon. JACOB COLLAMER will be pronounced by Hon. JAMES BARRETT, of Woodstock.

A gentleman in Pittsburgh, Va., has whiled away his leisure hours in training four chickens to draw a small wagon in which a rooster is perched. They come when called by name and when harnessed, make over the lawn with great speed, while the rooster looks grave and dignified.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH DAGGETT, D. D., of Canandaigua, N. Y., has accepted the position of Professor of Divinity and Pastor of the Church in Yale College. He will enter upon his duties about the middle of the present term.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. GORDON GRANGER, Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, has arrived in Memphis, Tenn., and is in command of his regiment, a part of which is stationed at that post.

Rev. WM. S. SMART, of Albany, N. Y., Chaplain of the Fourteenth Vermont Regiment, will deliver the annual address at the Soldiers' Reunion at Montpelier.

SAMUEL PARRY of the Senior Class has been elected Commodore of the Yale Navy.

Court of Appeals.

HON. HENRY E. DAVIES, CHIEF JUDGE—JUDGES WRIGHT, PORTER, HUNT, FULLERTON, ROCKES, PARKER AND GROVER.

A list of the first hundred causes on the calendar of the Court of Appeals for the March Term, to be held at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, on the 24th day of September, 1867:

PREFERRED CALENDAR.

Class I.—1, The People vs. Bennett; 2, Northrop vs. The People; 3, Menin, impleaded, vs. The People; 4, Fitzgerald vs. The People.

Class III.—6, Everard vs. Wheeler, et al.; 6, Bloodgood vs. Hall; 7, King vs. Platt; 8, Jackson vs. Jackson; 9, Peck vs. Minot; 10, McIntyre vs. The N. Y. C. R. R. Co.; 11, Bowles vs. Dillage; 12, Jenkins vs. Wheeler; 13, Hendricks vs. Starks; 14, Jenkins vs. Wheeler; 15, Williams vs. Pinkney.

Class IV.—16, Whiting vs. The Mayor, &c.; 17, People, &c., vs. Board of Assessors of Brooklyn; 18, People, &c., vs. Lacoste; 19, People, &c., vs. Barre.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

20, (32,) Vail vs. Troy Union Railroad Company; 21, (122,) Wolfkiel vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; 22, (140,) Spalding vs. Strong; 23, (150½,) Platt vs. Adler; 24, (167,) Swinerton vs. Oriental Insurance Company; 25, (176,) Ammah vs. Col. Insurance Company; 26, (185,) Casey vs. James; 183, Binghamton vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 184, Hunt [illegible] Northern Indiana Railroad Company; [illegible], Barney vs. Worthington; [illegible] R. vs. Kenney; 189, Drew vs. Buck; 190, Fitch vs. [illegible]; [illegible] vs. Bell; 191, [illegible] vs. Hammond; 192, Chapman vs. City of Brooklyn; 193, Coleman vs. Van Vleck; 194, [illegible]; 196, Kellogg vs. [illegible]; [illegible] vs. Brown; [illegible] Lee vs. Morgan; [illegible] vs. Crocker; [illegible] vs. Hawes; [illegible]; Coats vs. Hayes; 214, Russell vs. Poinsett; 215, Griffin vs. Banks; 216, Taylor vs. Atlantic Ins. Co.; 217, Biscoll vs. Trumbull; 218, Howe vs. Buffalo, New-York and Erie R. R. Co.; 219, People vs. Commissioner Highways, &c.; 220, Brookhead vs. Sampson; 221, Gould vs. Cook; 222, Gould vs. Cook; 223, Hilton vs. Hudson River Steamboat Company; 224, The Mayor, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Insurance Company; 225, Stock vs. D. & R. R. Company; 226, Mott vs. Union Bank, New-York; 227, Van Kleek vs. Le Roy; 230, [illegible] vs. Burnham; 231, Wright vs. Pearce; 232, [illegible] vs. Dederick; 233, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank vs. Parker; 234, Thomas vs. Atkin; 235, Lawrence vs. [illegible]; 236, Lawrence vs. Ely; 237, Wells vs. Kelsey; 236, Carrington vs. Crocker; 237, Goodwin vs. Hostetter; 238, Brown vs. White; 239, Coglin vs. Dinsmore; 240, F. & M. Bank of Geneseo vs. Joslyn; 242, The Mayor vs. Sitherns; 243, Schumachorn vs. Hudson R. R. Co.; 244, Bobis vs. Hardenbrook; 245, Taylor vs. Bradley; 246, The Western T. Co. vs. Marshall; 247, Howell vs. City of Buffalo; 248, Goodwin vs. Nelson; 249, Martin vs. Kunzmuller; 250, Howe vs. Elliott; 251, Gasse vs. Andrews; 252, Gibson vs. Hagerty; 253, The People vs. Supervisors of Kings County; 254, Allen vs. Sacrider; 255, Phelps vs. Van Deusen; 256, Shibley vs. Angle; 257, Poultney vs. Randall; 258, Chatham Bank vs. Betts; 259, Platt vs. New-York Central Railroad Co.

P. H. JONES, Clerk.

Loss by the Fire in Hartford.

By the destruction of the freight-house of the Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company, at Hartford, Conn., on Saturday afternoon, the company sustained a loss of $20,000, on which there was insurance to the amount of $11,000, in Springfield and other companies. The loss on freight was upward of $100,000, and falls mostly on the owners, although some of it was insured in transit. The freight included wool in bales, cotton, kerosene oil, flour, tobacco, furniture, cordage, &c., beside some $1,500 worth of steamboat stores belonging to the company.

Governor's Island.

Under the supervision of Brig.-Gen. WALKER, United States Army, now in command at Governor's Island, extensive improvements have recently been made. The barracks have been thoroughly repaired and renovated. The walks have been graded and laid anew. Extensive improvements have been made in the chapel, and the old shingle roof replaced by slate. Several of the old buildings on the Island have been taken down, and the whole Island graded, drained and policed in the most thorough manner.

Several contributions have recently been made toward the formation of a library to replace the one destroyed by fire some time since, and it is hoped that Congress at its next session will make an appropriation for that purpose.

The garrison is now much in want of a Post Chaplain, the former chaplain having recently been ordered to another post. There are over a thousand soldiers at the post, and the want of a chaplain is sorely felt.

It is a fact worthy of note that while a chaplain was resident at the post, with few exceptions, the whole garrison attended worship regularly without compulsion—as it is optional with the soldier whether or not he shall attend divine service. It should be remembered that a chapel for Catholic service has been fitted up in the Hospital Building on the Island, where a priest from the City officiates every Sabbath. This service is well attended by a portion of the garrison; but the Protestants are at present deprived of the privilege of attending service, for the reason noted that no chaplain is supplied the post.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SIGNING THE PLEDGE.—As the old sailor who has charge of the New-York Port Society's Mission, at the corner of Water and Dover streets, was passing the adjacent Station-house a few days since, he was hailed by the Sergeant and told that there was a man there who wanted to sign a temperance pledge. He entered and saw a sadder wreck than he ever met. It was the Captain of a battery whose record was one of the most splendid of the war, now so reduced by intemperance that he had been compelled to seek a night's lodging at the Station-house. The old sailor, himself a reformed drunkard, hurried for his pledge-book, and the Captain wrote his name in a bold hand and with a look as stern and resolute as if he was once more sighting his guns at the rebel line.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ACTOR.—CORSON W. CLARKE, for many years an actor of repute and for a long time connected with Barnum's Museum as actor and stage manager, was yesterday morning found dead in his bed, at his residence in Seventy-ninth-street near Fifth-avenue. He had been unwell during the previous day, but at night had seemed better, and had retired at an early hour. About 2 o'clock his wife awakening, thought he was in an unusually deep sleep, and thus having her attention called to him, found that he was dead. Coroner GOVER held an inquest on yesterday, and a post-mortem examination by Dr. BEACH showing that death had resulted from heart disease, a verdict was rendered to that effect. The deceased was 62 years of age.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Albert Blest Garra, Chilian Minister; Capt. Swiningham, of the Sixteenth Rifles, British Army, and S. L. Mosly, Esq., of London, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Gov. Burnside and wife, of Rhode Island, and Gov. Morton of Indiana, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky; Hon. D. J. Morrell, M. C., Pennsylvania, and Ex-Mayor E. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. G. A. Whittier, U. S. A.; Hon. G. W. Briggs, Washington, and J. W. Forney, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House. Gen. Jas. E. Anderson and family, of Richmond, Va., are at the New-York Hotel. Postmaster-General A. W. Randall and wife, Washington, are at the Astor House.

THE SUFFERING DANISH SCHLESWIGERS.—A fair for the benefit of the suffering Danish Schleswigers will be held at the New-York Assembly Rooms, corner Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th insts. An opening address will be delivered at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening by F. S. STALLKNECHT, Esq. The fair will partake, as much as possible, of the original features of the Scandinavian festivals. It is well known that many of the former inhabitants of Schleswig are wandering homeless in Denmark, preferring poverty and suffering to submission to the dictates of the Prussian Government. It is to relieve these that the fair will be held.

INFANTICIDE.—Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, the dead body of a child about four days old, was found wrapped in some old clothes in a vacant lot in Thirty-eighth-street, near Second-avenue. Coroner GOVER held an inquest over the body at the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, and a piece of muslin having been found tied tightly around the neck, Dr. BEACH gave an opinion that the child had died from strangulation, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. No clue has been obtained to the person guilty of the murder.

OUTRAGE UPON A WATCHMAN.—On Saturday night JAMES A. WILLIAMSON, a private watchman upon some new buildings in Fifty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was set upon while on his post by four ruffians, one of whom stabbed him in the right side, inflicting a slight wound. He was also knocked down and robbed of $12, and leaving him insensible the desperadoes effected their escape and have not yet been found.

A BOY ROBBED.—Saturday afternoon a tailor named H. F. FOSTER sent his errand boy with a suit of clothes valued at $45 to deliver to Mr. GEORGE O. HALL, No. 151 East Fifty-second-street. On arriving at the house he was met by a man who said he was Mr. HALL and who took possession of the clothes. The adroit operator has not been arrested.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About 8 o'clock last evening a party of rowdies became engaged in a quarrel in the rear of the premises, No. 318 West Thirtieth-street. During the melee, MICHAEL BRADY fired four pistol shots, one of which took effect in the forehead of ANTHONY LAWRENCE, inflicting a slight wound. No arrests were made.

CAR ACCIDENT.—PATRICK NEELAN, 35 years of age, was run over last evening at 8 o'clock in the Bowery, near Spring-street, by car No. 16 of the Third-avenue line, and severely injured, breaking the collar bone. He was sent to his home, No. 250 Mott-street.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.—In our report of the proceedings of the German Central Republican Club, the name of Mr. FRIEDRICH KAPP was mentioned as belonging to that Association. We are requested to state that Mr. KAPP is a member of the Radical Campaign Club.

SUICIDE.—At 8 o'clock last evening a German, 34 years of age, named CHARLES ALBRECHT, who resided at No. 313 East Thirty-first-street, committed suicide by jumping into the East River, at the foot of Thirty-first-street, during a fit of insanity. The body has not yet been recovered.

To All Interested Parties.

"Go and do likewise; fear not."

"Decidedly the most pleasant feeling I ever experienced."

"Never can describe the pleasant sensation."

"God bless you."

"Long may you live to ease the ache."

"Nitrous Oxide a perfect luxury."

"Not one-half enough said in favor of it."

The above are selected from the vast number of similar sentences, written by patients opposite their names, after having teeth extracted by the COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION. Said list now contains 23,000 names. Can the most incredulous ask for stronger evidence? Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.—Advertisement.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and deservedly owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plates, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is [illegible] small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it to our readers.

No. 21 (late 20) East 20th-st., fifth house from Broadway.

'Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
And, with some sweet, oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the foul bosom of the perilous stuff
That weighs upon the heart?'

Certainly; PLANTATION BITTERS will do it when nothing else will. Melancholy, depression, hypochondria, insanity, all spring, more or less, from a diseased stomach, and this PLANTATION BITTERS is a sure cure for. There is no mistake about it; dyspepsia, headache, dullness, ague and low spirits must yield to the health-giving and genial influence of the PLANTATION BITTERS. If you are in doubt, make one trial and be convinced. Thus say those who know.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

A complete assortment of the above Ware at retail by the introducers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st.

Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, as well as Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, are effectually cured by Dr. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, without a liability of return. Sold everywhere.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified *first* in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Store and New Stock.

Boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers of every variety, ready made and made to order, at moderate prices, at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universelle—Paris, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, THE ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

A Silver Medal which was the highest prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, July, 1867, for Sewing-Machines (as such) was given to the Florence—the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Card.

Ladies contemplating refurnishing are invited to examine the magnificent stock of

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS
AND LINENS,

now opening at No. 482 Broadway. Curtain materials in choice shades of color, from the most celebrated fabricantes of France, Germany and Switzerland.

I. E. WALRAVEN, No. 482 Broadway, below 4th-st.

MARRIED.

JAYNES—HARNED.—At Smithtown, on Wednesday, Sept. 18, by Rev. D. Jones, W. BENJAMIN JAYNES, of Brooklyn, to Miss MATILDA, daughter of James Harned, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

LADUE—BAKER.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 19, by Rev. David Irving, D. D., WILLIAM N. LADUE, of Adrian, Mich., to MARY S., daughter of Wm. G. Baker, of the former place.

MANN—HARNED.—At Smithtown, on Wednesday, Sept. 18, by Rev. D. Jones, W. E. MANN, of New-York, to Miss JOSEPHINE, daughter of James Harned, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

WESTERVELT—ST. JOHN.—At Ithaca, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 19, by Rev. F. N. Zabriskie, of Claverack, JOHN C. WESTERVELT, of Brooklyn, to MARY H., youngest daughter of T. P. St. John.

DIED.

ALNER.—On Thursday, Sept. 19, at sea, on board of steamship *City of Paris*, HORACE EUGENE ALNER, aged 36 years and 1 month.

Notice of funeral on Tuesday.

CLARKE.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Sept. 22, CORSON W. CLARKE, in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 79th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, at Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Sept. 22, CORNELIA V. R. DAVIS, formerly of Philadelphia, and daughter of the late Capt. George Davis.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

FANCHER.—At Greenpoint, on Saturday evening, Sept. 21, after a lingering illness, DAVID FANCHER, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 36 Noble-st., Greenpoint, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Warwick, Orange County, for interment, on Tuesday, by 10 A. M. train Erie Railroad.

HODGSON.—On Saturday, Sept. 21, NATHANIEL N. HODGSON, Sr., of New-York.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 66 [illegible]-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HORTON.—On Sunday, Sept. 22, RICHMOND G. HORTON, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 167 West 48th-st., on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

Dutchess County papers please copy.

LEWIS.—On Friday, Sept. 20, ELIZABETH G. LEWIS, eldest daughter of Noah T. and Rachel A. Lewis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 114 4th-av., on Monday, 23d inst., at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 21, Mrs. MARY C. MOORE, formerly of Providence, R. I., in the 59th year of her age.

Funeral services Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of D. W. Wightman, Clinton-av., second house south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

Rhode Island papers please copy.

PHILLIPS.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Sept. 21, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Chaplain of Union Division No. 1, Sons of Temperance, aged 63 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of Union Division No. 1, and brothers of the Order generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WYANT.—At Orange, N. J. (Brick Church Station,) on Saturday, Sept. 21, MARY ETHEL, infant daughter of Leonard N. and Mary H. Wyant.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at their residence, on Harrison-st., fourth door south of railroad, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Trains leave foot Barclay-st., at 3:30 P. M.; returning, leave Brick Church Station at 5 and at 6 o'clock.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FINANCIAL EVENING MAIL,
PRICE TWO CENTS.
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C. H. SWEETSER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
SAME EDITORS, WRITERS, ADVERTISERS AND FRIENDS AS THE GAZETTE HAS HAD.

FURNITURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE, RETAILING AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, AT F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST., Between Bowery and 2d-av.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,
and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhea and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.
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WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

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FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

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A NEW INVENTION.—THE BEST TRUSS and SUPPORTER ever invented, made with ELASTIC only, without any metal springs. Warranted the best ever invented in this country, or in the world. Perfect satisfaction given or the money returned. Call and examine for yourselves at No. 335 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

WITH A BOX OF PHOENIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 34 DEY-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUY THE
NORTHERN MONTHLY
FOR
OCTOBER,
IT HAS
An incisive and able article on JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
A humorous sketch of the SMITH FAMILY,
Past Presidential Nominations, by JAMES PARTON,
Breach of Promise and other good Stories.
A sketch of Hon. W. L. DAYTON, the nominee for Vice-President on the ticket with John C. Fremont, with a full-page STEEL ENGRAVING,
And other good things which make the attractive Table of Contents of this popular magazine for October.

THE EVENING MAIL.
TWO CENTS PER COPY.
Publication Office, No. 229 Broadway,
CHARLES H. SWEETSER, Editor and Proprietor.

A NEW NOVEL BY LOUISA MUHLBACH.
D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Publish this day
THE DAUGHTER OF AN EMPRESS.
An Historical Novel.
BY LOUISA MUHLBACH.
TRANSLATED BY NATHANIEL GREENE.
One volume, 8vo. Illustrated. Paper cover, $1 50; Cloth, $2.

This volume takes the reader to Russia, and exhibits the same masterly delineation of character which is peculiar to the gifted authoress. In a recent letter, received from the author, she says: "I never have written a novel without first becoming acquainted with the country, the people, and the facts by actual observation."

D. A. & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
MARIE ANTOINETTE AND HER SON. An Historical Novel. By L. Muhlbach. 1 vol., 8vo. Containing eight illustrations. Paper covers, $1 50; Cloth, $2.
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HENRY VIII. AND CATHARINE PARR. An Historical Novel. By L. Muhlbach. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2.
JOSEPH II. AND HIS COURT. An Historical Novel. Translated from the German by Adelaide de V. Chaudron. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers, $1 50; Cloth, $2.
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Either of the above sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of price.

THE
EVENING MAIL.
PRICE TWO CENTS.
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POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Union Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York, a meeting of this Association was held at Miller's Hall, southwest corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, 1867, for the purpose of electing Delegates and Alternates to the Union Republican State Convention at Syracuse, on the 25th September inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

Delegates.	Alternates.
Horatio P. Allan.	Walter J. Foster.
Henry S. Smith.	Simon Seward.
Otis T. Hall.	Theodore P. Anderson.

THAD. B. WAKEMAN, Vice-President presiding.
G. W. TOMSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Jay Cooke & Co.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

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BOUGHT AND SOLD ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
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STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
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ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES BONDS
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BANKERS,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Transfer Books of Central Pacific Railroad Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
E. B. CROCKER, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Western Union Telegraph Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
ANSON STAGER, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Co. will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Quicksilver Mining Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Mariposa Land and Mining Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Adams Express Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of American Express Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

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JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Canada Southern Railway Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Chicago and Alton Railroad Company (preferred) will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company (preferred) will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
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Transfer Books of Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company (preferred) will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
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JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company (preferred) will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
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Transfer Books of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
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Transfer Books of Michigan Central Railroad Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of New-Jersey Central Railroad Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

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JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
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JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of New-York, Ontario and Western Railway Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company (preferred) will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
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Transfer Books of Ohio Central Railroad Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Ohio Central Railroad Company (preferred) will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company (preferred) will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company (preferred) will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad Company (preferred) will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company (preferred) will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company (preferred) will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company (preferred) will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Western Union Telegraph Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
ANSON STAGER, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Co. will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Wisconsin Central Railway Company will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Transfer Books of Wisconsin Central Railway Company (preferred) will be closed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.
JOHN J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

LOANS ON CITY REAL ESTATE
Promptly negotiated by
E. W. JOHNSON,
No. 6 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
No. 120 BROADWAY, Sept. 21, 1880.
The Transfer-Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 25th inst., and reopened on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND
ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 37 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1880.
The Transfer-Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 25th inst., and reopened on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEO. D. DUSHAK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND
ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 37 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1880.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of October next, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 25th inst.
The Transfer-Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st day of October next, inclusive.
GEO. D. DUSHAK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
No. 120 BROADWAY, Sept. 21, 1880.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of October next, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 25th inst.
The Transfer-Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st day of October next, inclusive.
WM. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND
NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 37 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1880.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of October next, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 25th inst.
The Transfer-Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st day of October next, inclusive.
GEO. D. DUSHAK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
No. 120 BROADWAY, Sept. 21, 1880.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of October next, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 25th inst.
The Transfer-Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st day of October next, inclusive.
WM. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND
ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 37 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1880.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of October next, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 25th inst.
The Transfer-Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st day of October next, inclusive.
GEO. D. DUSHAK, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
(All paid in and security invested.)
SURPLUS OVER $1,000,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.
THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Executor, Receiver, Trustee of Married Women, Guardian for Minors, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.
THIS INSTITUTION BUYS AND SELLS STOCKS AND BONDS on Commission only, and allows its customers the use of its Counsel in all questions affecting the validity of Securities.
It will receive Moneys and Transfer Books, and act as Agent for Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee, or in any other capacity it may be found to be desirable.
ALEXR. H. STODART, President.
JAMES M. McLEAN, Vice-President.
JAMES C. KING, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
DRAW EXCHANGE ON
LONDON—BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.
PHILADELPHIA—JAY COOKE & CO.
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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Also commercial credits.

SNOW & SPENCER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 7 NEW COURT, PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
Buy and sell on commission for cash or on approved margins Investment Securities, Gold, Foreign Exchange, Cotton, Grain, Provisions, Petroleum, &c.

JOHN HOWARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 7 NEW COURT, PINE-ST.,
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THE NEW-AMSTERDAM BANKING COMPANY,
No. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows interest on balances.
Buys and sells Bills of Exchange on Europe, and transacts a general banking business.
C. WESTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER AND } CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1, 1880.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY, }
In accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage executed by this Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, dated May 1, 1880, notice is hereby given that the Directors will at their meeting to be held at the office in the City of Cleveland on TUESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at 9 o'clock, P. M., fix the rate of interest upon the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, to be issued under said Mortgage, and will also determine what proportion of the same shall be issued and delivered to the Shareholders of the Company.
The Transfer-Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th inst., and reopened on THURSDAY, Oct. 7, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY, }
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1, 1880. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of October next, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 25th inst.
The Transfer-Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st day of October next, inclusive.
GEO. D. DUSHAK, Secretary.

THE REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE-WRITER.
Office, 327 BROADWAY, New-York.
Send for Circular.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Atlantic Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The Transfer-Books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 5th of October next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
HENRY E. PIERREPONT, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of SNOW & SPENCER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be collected by the undersigned, who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 7 New Court, Pine-st.
CHARLES H. SNOW,
WILLIAM SPENCER.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm-name of SNOW & SPENCER, for the purpose of carrying on the business heretofore conducted by Charles H. Snow, at No. 7 New Court, Pine-st.
CHARLES H. SNOW,
WILLIAM SPENCER.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1880.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of JAMES & MACKIE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be collected by the undersigned, who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 7 Pine-st.
JAMES S. MACKIE.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm-name of JAMES & MACKIE, for the purpose of carrying on the business heretofore conducted by James & Mackie, at No. 7 Pine-st.
JAMES S. MACKIE.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1880.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of HOWARD & CAMP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be collected by the undersigned, who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 11 Broadway, Room No. 6.
E. W. CAMP.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm-name of HOWARD & CAMP, for the purpose of carrying on the business heretofore conducted by Howard & Camp, at No. 11 Broadway, Room No. 6.
E. W. CAMP.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm-name of HOWARD & CAMP, for the purpose of carrying on the business heretofore conducted by Howard & Camp, at No. 11 Broadway, Room No. 6.
E. W. CAMP.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1880.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 11 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1880.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Broadway, Room No. 8, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. W. CAMP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 11 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1880.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in this office on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. W. CAMP, Secretary.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Drafts on Union Bank of London.
Sight Drafts on Commercial and Chartered Banks of Europe.
Issued and Bought.
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND
NO. 7 KOK COURT, PARIS.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Also commercial credits.

JOHN HOWARD & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 NEW COURT, PINE-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission for cash or on approved margins Investment Securities, Gold, Foreign Exchange, Cotton, Grain, Provisions, Petroleum, &c.

THE NEW-AMSTERDAM BANKING COMPANY,
No. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows interest on balances.
Buys and sells Bills of Exchange on Europe, and transacts a general banking business.
C. WESTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
No. 120 BROADWAY, Sept. 21, 1880.
The Transfer-Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 25th inst., and reopened on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND
ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 37 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1880.
The Transfer-Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 25th inst., and reopened on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEO. D. DUSHAK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND
ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 37 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1880.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of October next, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 25th inst.
The Transfer-Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st day of October next, inclusive.
GEO. D. DUSHAK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
No. 120 BROADWAY, Sept. 21, 1880.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of October next, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 25th inst.
The Transfer-Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st day of October next, inclusive.
WM. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND
ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 37 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1880.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of October next, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 25th inst.
The Transfer-Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st day of October next, inclusive.
GEO. D. DUSHAK, Secretary.

WISCONSIN BONDS.
Kenosha Town Bonds.
Wauwatosa Town Bonds.
Racine Town Bonds.
Bonds of Lake Town Bonds.
Milwaukee County Bonds.
Waukesha County Bonds.
Jefferson County Bonds.
Dane County Bonds.
Sauk County Bonds.
Monroe County Bonds.
Grant County Bonds.
Richland County Bonds.
Bonds of Counties, Towns and Cities in Illinois, wanted by
GEO. D. DUSHAK, No. 7 Wall-st.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST. COR.
WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
RATES FOR EXCHANGE SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
DIVIDEND AND INTEREST COUPONS.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY REGISTERED NOTES.
U. S. FIVE-FORTIES.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY REGISTERED NOTES.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 12 WALL-ST., N. Y.
RATES FOR EXCHANGE SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
DIVIDEND AND INTEREST COUPONS.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-FORTIES.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT [illegible] ...yearly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY ... Sept. 28
CITY OF PARIS ... SATURDAY ... Sept. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP ... SATURDAY ... Oct. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... WEDNESDAY ... Oct. 9
CITY OF BOSTON ... SATURDAY ... Oct. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY ... Oct. 19

[illegible] RATES OF PASSAGE. [illegible]

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, [illegible]
[illegible] Steerage, $25. [illegible]
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
DENMARK, THOMSON ... SATURDAY, Oct. 5
ERIN, HALL ... SATURDAY, Oct. 12
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and 5 per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 57 Broadway, or No. 15 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with CITY OF CORK ... Sept. 7.
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK ... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
FROM NEW-YORK. First cabin ... $110. Steerage ... 40. Payable in currency.
FROM ANTWERP. First cabin ... $90. Steerage ... 30. Payable in gold.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—First cabin, $100; steerage, $30—currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA ... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO ... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
NEBRASKA ... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; [illegible]
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, leave Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days at noon:
ARAGO ... H. A. Gadsden ... Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON ... C. H. Townsend ... Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO ... H. A. Gadsden ... Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON ... C. H. Townsend ... Saturday, Dec. 21
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First-class ... $[illegible] Second-class ... 75
[illegible]
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent for Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WAVERLEY, Capt. BELLINGS, from New-York, Oct. 26.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 9.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
MALTA ... Sept. 21
HECLA ... Sept. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin ... $80 Gold.
Steerage ... $35 Currency.
[illegible]
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT ... BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, Oct. 5
PEREIRE ... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, Oct. 19
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE ... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, Nov. 16
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency.
TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $130; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board. First cabin, $135; second cabin, $88.
[illegible]
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112
Second Cabin Passage ... [illegible]
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamship BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 28, at [illegible], FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
[illegible]
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
The ATLANTIC will follow on Oct. 26.
For freight, passage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.
MORNING STAR, Capt. Geo. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at noon on
SATURDAY, Oct. 5 ... SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 202 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
[illegible]
OCT. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. [illegible]
OCT. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. H. T. CORNING, connecting with [illegible]
[illegible]
For further information apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York on [illegible] (Orleans on the 11th of each month). First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through tickets at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $[illegible] for first-class, and $[illegible] for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Sept. 26.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Oct. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. E. BARTRON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 26.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 3.
From Pier No. 34 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1867.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. THOS. LYON, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 3, 1867,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah.

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS VIA SAVANNAH, GA.
Goods destined for the interior of Georgia, and also Florida, shipped by the Black Star Independent Line, consigned to the Railroad agents or Octavus Cohen & Co., in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.
R. LOWDEN, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The Black Star Independent Line will reduce their rates of freight to conform to the reduced rates of the Combination in all cases. R. LOWDEN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Sept. 26.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 3.
From Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Broadway.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight taken there at as low rates as any other line. [illegible]
[illegible] ALABAMA, [illegible] SATURDAY, [illegible] at 3 P. M., from Pier No. [illegible] North River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. [illegible] North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M. [illegible]
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and splendid steamship GEN. GRANT, [illegible] SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Oct. [illegible]

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamship [illegible] will leave Pier No. [illegible] North River, at 3 P. M. [illegible]
[illegible] WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. [illegible] apply to GEO. E. BARTRON, [illegible]

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamship [illegible] will leave Pier No. 34 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Sands' Point, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MURRAY, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 8½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The merchant Moritz alias Moses Vogelsdorf, born at Labischin, who formerly lived in the United States of America, and has now taken his residence here, has died at Berlin on the 27th October, 18[illegible], and has left the following full-born brothers and sisters as heirs of his estate:
1. Emilie, wife of David Frankenstein, who keeps a restaurant in London.
2. Wolf.
3. Jacob.
4. Doris, wife of Kaufmann, the merchant Sammy Rosenthal.
5. Julius, alias Joel.
6. Rosalie, wife of the merchant Moritz Meyer, at Cologne.
Of whom those named under 2, 3, 4 and 5 are said to live in the United States of North America, but whose places of residence are not known.
[illegible]
Royal Circuit Court, Second Division.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of September, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES G. PATTERSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st. [illegible] Register, on the [illegible] day of October, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Sept. 21, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of September, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHAN A. [illegible], of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; [illegible]
Sept. 21, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible] LIAN TYRRELL [illegible]
Dated NEW-YORK, [illegible]
J. M. ANDREWS, Assignee, No. 18 Pine-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Sept. [illegible], 1867.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Property will be opened for payment at this office on Monday, [illegible] of September. Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be open. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, [illegible]
[illegible]

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTEMIS, Capt. [illegible], leaves Pier No. [illegible] (Peck-slip) East River, [illegible] DAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 136 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE, WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads [illegible]
[illegible]

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
The large steamer STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., for Hartford [illegible]
[illegible]

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat [illegible] will leave foot of Barclay-st., [illegible]
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, [illegible] | [illegible]
Wednesday, Sept. 25, [illegible] | [illegible]
Thursday, Sept. 26, [illegible] | [illegible]
Friday, Sept. 27, [illegible] | [illegible]
Saturday, Sept. 28, [illegible] | [illegible]
Tuesday, Sept. 31, 3 P. M. | [illegible]

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. E. H. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.
[illegible]

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Boats.—The steamers DANIEL DREW and [illegible] will on and after [illegible]
[illegible]

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. [illegible] East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; [illegible]

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE)—The fast and commodious steamer [illegible]

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR WHITESTONE, Sands' Point, Great Neck, [illegible]

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, [illegible]

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, [illegible]
The steamer MARY POWELL [illegible]

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—[illegible]

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourists' Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
[illegible]

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st. [illegible]
[illegible]
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. [illegible], trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
[illegible]
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont [illegible]

BENEDICT'S TIME-TABLE, SEPT. 2 edition—all railroads and steamboats from New-York [illegible]
BENEDICT & BRO., Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the [illegible]
[illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] **FRENCH THEATRE.**
H. L. BATEMAN ... [illegible]
[illegible]
OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, Sept. 24, [illegible]
Doors open at 7½. Overture begins at 8 precisely.
Prices—Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; balcony boxes, (according to location,) $8 to $15; proscenium boxes, (according to location,) $20 to $25; gallery, 50 cents.
Omnibuses to convey visitors free of charge, to the French opera will start from corner of Broadway and [illegible] between 7 and 8 P. M., returning from the theatre after the performance.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
The only authorized and correct edition of the beautiful opera, [illegible] "Oh! Je T'Aime," price 25 cents, have just been published by WM. A. POND & CO., Nos. 547 and 547 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. [illegible] 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 119 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
Terms—$15 per quarter. [illegible]
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, [illegible] HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION QUEEN'S COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, at Mineola, L. I., Sept. 25, 26, 27.
[illegible]
JOHN HAROLD, Secretary, Mineola, L. I.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 119 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST., WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1867.
LADIES' CLASS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 3 to 6 P. M.
[illegible] WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS [illegible]
GENTLEMEN, MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.
CIRCULARS AT THE ACADEMY.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
[illegible]

DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, [illegible]

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, [illegible]

DUMAS' DANCING ACADEMY, [illegible]

HALSKO'S DANCING ACADEMY, [illegible] TUESDAY, Oct. 8.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGE-BOAT.
OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY, No. 1 Bowling Green, New-York City, [illegible]
[illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED [illegible]
[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
MAX MARETZEK ... Director.
ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 23, 1867.
MOZART'S
DON GIOVANNI.
MME. PAREPA ROSA,
[illegible]
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24,
[illegible]
SIGRA. ANGELA PERALTA.
BELLINI, [illegible]
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25, at 8,
[illegible]
OTHELLO.
MME. PAREPA ROSA.
BELLINI, BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI.
THURSDAY, OPENING NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, at 8,
BARBER OF SEVILLE,
AND NEW BALLET.
SIGRA. ANGELA PERALTA.
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI.
[illegible]
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND MATINEE.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Tickets and reserved seats can now be had at all the regular ticket offices.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—728 BROADWAY.

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

Daly's greatly successful drama enters its SEVENTH WEEK to increasing audiences.
THE WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION!
THE TOMBS POLICE COURT!
THE PIER AND RIVER SCENE BY STARLIGHT!
EVERY NIGHT
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE.
Free list positively suspended.
Wednesday evening, Benefit of Rose Eytinge.
Seats may be secured now.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, at the Worrell Sisters' New-York Theatre, No. 728 Broadway.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—WITNESSED BY 100,000 people and pronounced the most interesting, truthful and charming picture of Life and Love at the present day.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—THE WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION, the "universal" topic of conversation, admitted by everybody to be the climax of all dramatic sensations. Secure your seats in advance.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—THE TOMBS Police Court, the most thrilling (?) scene ever realized. Free list entirely suspended.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—THE GREAT pier and river scene by starlight. Merry times and unique scenes by the "Last Tribune." At the New-York Theatre every night and SATURDAY MATINEE.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, benefit of Rose Eytinge.

CENTRAL PARK AMPHITHEATRE.
Corner of 59th-st. and 6th-av.
Manager ... HARRY LESLIE
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
With Mme. CELESTINE, the Australian Lady Rope-walker, the most daring artist of her sex.
Also, the great LEOLAR, hero of Niagara Falls, on the tight rope, with PEACH BASKETS on his feet.
Don't fail to see them. Admission only 25 cents.

LOOK IN AT NO. 389 BROADWAY.
See beasts of the good and the bad, the high and the low, [illegible] MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY [illegible]
[illegible]

N. Y. HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE REHEARSALS for the series of Oratorios to be given with Mr. J. P. Morgan, are held every MONDAY EVENING at their old rooms, Chapel corner 5th-av. and 22d-st. [illegible]
[illegible] JOHNSTON, Chairman Concert Committee.

CHORUS CLASSES NOW FORMING at the Halls of the New-York Conservatory of Music, No. 82 5th-av. [illegible]
[illegible] No. 820 Broadway.

FREE ELEMENTARY CLASSES.
Designed especially for those pupils who are desirous of [illegible]
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 820 Broadway.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE [illegible] may always be had at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Reading-room, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FRENCH THEATRE.—PARQUET STALLS for the French Comic Opera and Italian Opera, can be had at the TICKET OFFICE, New-York Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT SALE OF SUPERB STATUES
IN ITALIAN MARBLE AND ALABASTER,
[illegible]
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, Sept. [illegible]
[illegible]

HENRY WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 173 Madison-av., southeast corner of 34th-st., all the elegant furniture [illegible]
[illegible]

FIFTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 23 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon,
[illegible] TONS
OF FRESH MINED COAL FROM THE LACKAWANNA REGIONS, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during October, 1867.
Also, at same time,
[illegible] TONS,
deliverable at Washington, N. J.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 1 Pine-st.
AUCTION SALE OF STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY,
KNOWN AS HILL PARK ESTATE.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, [illegible]
[illegible]

R. W. COLSON, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible]
[illegible]

MINER & SOMERVILLE [illegible]
[illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible]
[illegible]
J. Y. BAILEY, Collector Fourth District, New-York.

PEREMPTORY SALE, FIVE LOTS [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE [illegible]
[illegible]
Dated Sept. 23, 1867.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
[illegible]
A GREAT ATTRACTION.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
the beautiful Domestic Drama of the
BLACKSMITH'S WIFE;
OR,
THE LOST CHILD.
REPLETE WITH DEEP INTEREST AND STARTLING EFFECTS.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS.
An extensive collection of beautiful
LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO,
has been added to THE GRAND AQUARIA. They are RARE, CURIOUS and GORGEOUS-COLORED.
[illegible]
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS,
[illegible]
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, Sept. 30,
will be produced a dramatization, by H. Leach, Esq., of the sensation story,
PALE JANET;
OR,
THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE
and Museum,
corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Manager and Director ... Mr. John De Pol
Mr. DE POL begs to announce to the public of New-York that the opening of the above establishment will take place
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1867,
on which occasion he will have the honor to present the grand Spectacular Pageant [illegible] entitled the
DEVIL'S AUCTION;
OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH,
written expressly for this theatre, by Mr. Arthur Gavan Armengol, and which will be produced in a manner never before attempted in America, nor surpassed in Europe.
The scenery painted by the renowned artists Messrs. Calyo & Sons, the costumes, armor, properties, and mechanical effects all made from original designs, and imported from Paris at a cost of $[illegible], will outvie in splendor anything yet presented to the American public.
Mr. de Pol has secured the services of
Mlle. GUISEPPINA MORLACHI,
the now reigning star of the Terpsichorean Art in Europe, whose arrival is daily expected. In addition to whom the following premier danseuses will have the honor of making their first appearance on the opening night:
ELISA BLASINA, of the Milan theatres.
AUGUSTA SOHLKE, of the Berlin and Hamburg theatres.
ERMINELDA DIANI, of Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
EUGENIE LUPO, of the Turin Theatre.
ADELIA ROCI, of the Brusselles Theatre.
CATRINA CORRADINE, from the Paris theatres.
Mons. GIOVANNI LUPO, first danseur of the Bordeaux Theatre, and a numerous and talented corps of coryphees, figurantes, &c., &c., under the direction of the world-renowned maître de ballet,
Mons. DOMENICO RONZANI.
In calling attention to the names of these artists, Mr. de Pol would state that each one of the above has been chosen from among the first dancers in Europe, and not culled from the front ranks of coryphees and foisted on the public to a position they are not entitled to. Each artist in this company will be placed in the rank their talent and reputation fit them for and assume only the same position they have attained in the different European cities where they have just concluded engagements.
The dramatic company will comprise, among other first-class artists,
Mr. ROBERT McWADE
(his first appearance in New-York.)
Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS, Mr. M. C. DALY,
Mr. E. MORTIMER, Mr. D. W. MILLER,
Mr. J. H. PHILLIPS, Mr. J. THOMPSON,
Mr. G. B. DUFFIELD,
Miss FANNY STOCQUELER,
Miss FANNY REEVES, Miss EMMA SOMERS,
Miss ADA MEYERS, &c., &c.
A full and complete orchestra, under the experienced baton of
Mons. A. PREDIGAM,
will perform the new and original music arranged expressly for this piece.
Notwithstanding the enormous expenditures incurred in presenting this grand Terpsichorean Spectacle, Mr. De Pol has determined to adopt the following popular tariffs of admission:
Orchestra Chairs ... [illegible]
Parquet Circle ... 1 00
Balcony Chairs ... 1 00
Balcony Circle ... 1 00
Dress Circle Chairs ... 1 00
General Admission and Dress Circle ... 75
Family Circle ... 50
Proscenium Boxes ... $8 00 and 15 00
The box offices for sale of secured seats (for three days in advance) will be opened on Wednesday morning, Sept. 25, 1867, at 8 o'clock, at the Opera House, corner Broadway and 30th-st.; at the ticket office at Chickering & Sons' Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway, and at No. 112 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... W. WHEATLEY.
DOORS OPEN AT 7; BEGINS AT 7¾.
SECOND YEAR OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artists.
NEW BALLETS, NEW COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
NEW ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
[illegible]
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE,
and the GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NOW OPEN!
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
GRAND EXHIBITION
of National Industrial Products.
Admission 25 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, [illegible] the best Piano in America, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Board.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument. It affords the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon other sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

A WELL-MERITED SUCCESS.
The celebrated BRASS INSTRUMENTS manufactured by the SCHREIBER CORNET COMPANY have obtained the
FIRST MEDAL
at the International Exhibition in Paris, for their beautiful, clear and sympathetic sound and novelty of construction, combining the greatest advantages for the performer with excellence of material and great durability.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Agents, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

NEW MUSIC!
"The Birds will Come Again." A beautiful song by J. R. Thomas. Price 35 cents.
"The Jealous Stream." An illustration [illegible] by W. K. Bassford. Price $1.
"Traumerei." Reverie by Schumann; played at the Terrace Garden Concerts. Price 30 cents.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS
have opened a new and spacious
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM
at No. 21 East 14th-st., Union-square,
where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices.
N. B.—New pianos to rent.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, cam and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $50 to $300. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms and Factory No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

SIGNOR ANTONIO BARILI ANNOUNCES the publication of one Musical Vocal Album, by subscription. For circular and terms apply at his residence, No. 114 East 15th-st., and piano warerooms of Chickering & Sons, throughout the United States. The Album will be published before Christmas; also will be found the circular of terms at piano rooms, &c., of Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, of the principal music stores and Chickering & Sons' warerooms throughout the United States.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, Flutinas, and Musical Boxes, the most finest and cheapest assortment in the City. Also, the new German Concertina (Bandonion), [illegible] and much finer than the melodeon. Instruction given and repairing done cheap.
[illegible], Importer and Manufacturer, No. 139 Bowery, New-York.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS [illegible] HAINES BROTHERS [illegible]
[illegible]
N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s and T. H. Berry & Co.'s Pianos; [illegible]
[illegible] No. 39 Broadway. [illegible]

M. SCHWARZ, FROM THE CONSERVATORY [illegible]
[illegible]

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF [illegible]
[illegible]

$50 TO $600—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF [illegible]
[illegible] L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 12 Union-square.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS of Piano, Singing and Harp. Address J. SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SOPRANO IN some church in Brooklyn, New-York or vicinity. Address J. C. S., Box No. 1,555 Post-office.

PIANO-FORTES—$ SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

VOCAL TEACHER—A TEACHER OF VOCAL music wanted, at Mountain Seminary, Birmingham, Huntingdon Co., Pa. G. G. GRIER, Principal.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELAIDE RISTORI.
ELIZABETH.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Sole Lessee and Director ... J. GRAU
Seats can be secured at Schirmer's, No. 701, Chickering's, No. 652, Ditson's, stationer, No. 112 Broadway, and at the French Theatre.
THIS EVENING, MONDAY, SEPT. 23,
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her celebrated role of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, which will be produced with extraordinary magnificence, imported from Paris, and grand mise en scene.
SIGNOR BOZZO in the role of Essex.
In preparation MYRRHA and SŒUR TERESA.
Extensive preparations are being made for the production of Giacometti's celebrated work,
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
IN BROOKLYN, MME. RISTORI WILL APPEAR TO-MORROW EVENING, TUESDAY, SEPT. 24,
IN ELIZABETH.
The regular Ristori nights in New-York will be Mondays, Wednesdays and Friday evenings and Saturday Matinees.
EVERY TUESDAY—RISTORI IN BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.
RISTORI. ELIZABETH.
Director ... J. GRAU
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
will inaugurate the season of 1867-68 at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TO-MORROW EVENING, TUESDAY, SEPT. 24,
In the great role of ELIZABETH, Queen of England, which will be produced with the entire new scenery, costumes imported from Paris, and grand mise en scene, as at the French Theatre in New-York.
SIGNOR BOZZO as Essex (his first appearance in Brooklyn.)
General admission, $1 50; reserved seats, $2 50; family circle 75 cents.
Seats can be secured at the Brooklyn Academy and in New-York at Nos. 701, 652, and 112 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK respectfully announces that his Theatre will
OPEN FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPT. 25.
The building has, during the recess, been cleansed, renovated and
REDECORATED THROUGHOUT.
THE COMPANY
will include all the well-known and favorite names, with others that appear for the first time on the bills of this Theatre, and will comprise:
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. CHARLES FISHER,
Mr. J. H. STODDART, (his first appearance in this Theatre,) Mr. A. W. YOUNG,
Mr. E. T. RINGGOLD,
Mr. EDW. WRIGHT,
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON,
Mr. J. E. POLK, (his first appearance in this Theatre,) Mr. LEONARD,
Mr. WARD,
Mr. POPE,
Mr. C. ROCKWELL, Mr. GASKIN,
Mr. G. F. BROWN, Mr. CURRAN,
AND
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Miss MARY GANNON, Miss KATE RANOE, (from the principal London theatres; her first appearance in America;)
Miss CLARA JENNINGS,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Miss MAUD ELLIOT,
Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss F. MORANT,
Miss CARMAN, Mrs. VERNON,
Miss SCOTT, Mrs. W. WINTER,
Miss TIMONY, Miss FANNY GREEN,
Miss HOMER, Miss CLARK,
Miss MONELL, Miss DAY.
The manager has much pleasure in announcing that the musical department will be under the direction of
Mr. THOMAS BAKER.
Scenic artists, Mr. H. ISHERWOOD and Mr. R. R. HALLEY, from the principal London theatres, with, for the pieces on the opening night, the valuable aid of Mr. HENRY HILLYARD and Mr. JOHN HILLYARD, Jr.
The opening entertainment will consist of a new comedy by H. T. Craven, Esq., entitled
MEG'S DIVERSION,
with F. C. Burnand's last and greatest burlesque,
THE LATEST EDITION
OF
BLACK-EYED SUSAN;
OR,
THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.
Both pieces to be produced with
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC AND NEW APPOINTMENTS.
Properties and Mechanical department under the direction of Mr. JAMES TIMONY and Mr. H. BUTLER.
Acting Manager ... Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Stage Director ... Mr. J. G. HANLEY
Prompter ... Mr. J. S. WRIGHT
Treasurer ... Mr. THEODORE MOSS
The box-book will open on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of Broadway and 5th-av.
Fourth week of the great Burlesque and Comedy Company. FRA DIAVOLO, FRA DIAVOLO. THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGANDS. TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. A CARNIVAL OF FUN. The best combination of comic actors ever introduced in New-York. LEFFINGWELL as the FORRESTIAN REPO and the melancholy DANE, ROMEO JAFFER JENKINS. Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN as FRA DIAVOLO and the charming CHUMMY. Other characters by the company. A NIGHT OF HILARIOUS JOLLITY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Doors open evenings at 7½. Admission 75 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE—EDWIN FORREST.
TO-NIGHT—MACBETH.
EDWIN FORREST ... Macbeth
Lady Macbeth ... Mme. Ponisi
Banquo ... Barton Hill
TUESDAY—EDWIN FORREST as JACK CADE.
SATURDAY—Benefit of JAS. W. COLLIER.

BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.
"THE PILGRIM"
OPENS MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23.
This new and magnificent moral exhibition is the most artistic, beautiful and costly ever produced in the illustration of a religious subject.
FIFTY MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
By the eminent artists
BALLING, A. CHAPPEL,
LEUTZE, NEHLIG,
CULVERHOUSE, BERGER,
W. HART, OTTO SOMMER,
S. S. GERRY, CARMEINCKE,
SEAVEY and STOEGHAL.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION FINALE,
To represent
THE RIVER OF DEATH,
THE ANGEL ESCORT,
THE PEARLY GATES, and
THE CELESTIAL CITY.
Music under the direction of
PHILIP PHILLIPS.
Admission, 50 cents and $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.
Ticket Office open at 9 A. M. daily.
BAIN, PHILLIPS & MAYNARD, Proprietors.

MASON & THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 129 5th-av., New-York.
Classes are now formed for children, beginners and advanced pupils.
Also, Evening Classes in all branches.
The regular Evening Elementary, Choral and Orchestral Classes will commence the first week in October.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
WILLIAM MASON. THEODORE THOMAS.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

LECTURES.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.
Dr. WARREN STONE, Prof. Surgery in the University of Louisiana, will deliver a Lecture on YELLOW FEVER on MONDAY, 23d inst., at 12 A. M., at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, foot of East 26th-st. Members of the medical profession, medical students, the merchants of this City and others interested in the subject are respectfully invited to be present.
A. FLINT, Jr., M. D., Secretary of the Faculty.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE TELEGRAPH.

What it Does and How it is Worked—Its Value as a Reporter and as a Preserver of the Peace—Its Extent and Cost.

The Police Commissioners being now engaged in extending the line of the Police Telegraph so as to bring the entire Metropolitan District in electric communication with the Central Office in Mulberry-street, renders a few facts connected with what the Police fondly call "the long right arm of the Department" not uninteresting.

When the great revolution was accomplished by which the Police Department of the City became in reality a conservator of the peace, and ceased to be a mere partisan mechanism, the headquarters of the Department were located in Mulberry-street, between Bleecker and East Houston streets. In this locality, chosen as the most central attainable, was erected a building that has no small pretension to architectural beauty, but whose chief merit is its perfect adaptability to the purposes for which it was designed. In this building, known officially as the Central Office, but popularly designated Police Headquarters, are the offices of the Police Commissioners, of the Superintendent, the Inspectors and Detectives—in fact, of the whole directing force of the Metropolitan Police.

From the front room of the basement of this building comes, at all hours of the day and night, the tinkling of little bells and a confused whirring noise. This room is the office of the Police Telegraph, and this noise is the Central Office talking with every subdivision of the large territory it controls. For telegraphic purposes the Metropolitan District is divided into five sections, designated respectively as the Central, East, West, North and South.

SECTIONS.

The Central Section embraces the Superintendent's private house, the Eighth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-ninth Precincts. The East Section is composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Precincts. In the West Section are the Ninth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Precincts. The South Section contains the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Precincts. In the North Section are the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Precincts, and the Tremont and Yonkers Sub-Stations of the Thirty-second Precinct. Brooklyn is communicated with through the Twenty-third Precinct by means of a switch.

For each of these sections is one of the peculiar telegraphic instruments in use by the Police force. Exteriorly it is a box very much like those on shipboard containing the compass. The lid lifted and there is a dial displayed, having around its circumference first a row of numerals and then the letters of the alphabet. In addition there is the word "Fire" and four arbitrary signs used as signals. Above each box is a small brass bell, exactly like the call-bells in ordinary use. This is the mechanism, and a few words can explain how it is used. If the Central Office wishes to communicate with a certain precinct the operator presses the key of the instrument so that the bell above the instrument in the Precinct Station-house tinkles its signal, and the officer on duty there, knowing that the Central Office wishes to communicate with him, goes to his instrument and gives the answering signal. The message is then given him by means of the needle traveling around the dial, stopping at letters, numerals and arbitrary signs, until the whole message is literally spelled out. A system more simple, or one that a very moderate degree of intelligence and experience can more quickly master, can hardly be imagined, and it is therefore admirably adapted to the use of the Police Department, where in all the precincts the Captains and Sergeants are required to be telegraph operators as well as Police officers.

The Police Telegraph is essentially utilitarian—like Gradgrind it deals only in facts—in names, dates, occurrences. It aims at and generally attains an accuracy in fact that leaves no place for comment or conjecture. Over its wires, to be spelled out upon the dials of the Central Office, is announced, almost upon the instant of its occurrence, every fire, murder, suicide, burglary, accident—indeed every event calling for the intervention in any way of a Police officer, happening anywhere within the Metropolitan District. If a policeman find a dead animal in the street the Central Office is notified of its locality in order that the scavenger's truck may be at once sent for it. If a citizen loses his horse and vehicle, which he left standing on the street, he goes at once to the Central Office for information, and in nine cases out of ten, if the horse has only strayed away, before his arrival some policeman has picked up the property, taken it to his Station-house, and the number of the truck or a description of the other property has been telegraphed to the Central Office, so that when the citizen comes in he is told at once where he can find his missing property. If some relative or friend is missing, the party interested goes to the Central Office and is told at once whether any accident has happened to, or information has been gained of the missing person. If not, a description of the person and the details of the disappearance are taken and at once sent out to all the Station-houses, and instantly in every part of the great City and its surroundings lynx-eyed men are watching for that particular person. So, too, with criminals of every kind and degree, and the facts of crime having been committed. It can readily be conjectured that the dial rarely has anything pleasant to relate—its talk is continually of disaster and crime. The revolving needles almost seem tired of recording the evidence gathered from the highways and byways of the great City of man's innate vileness or recklessness. Sometimes the dial tells of some fallen waif of womankind reclaimed. Sometimes it relates the self-sacrificing devotion to duty of a fireman or policeman, but there its record of anything redeeming in human nature ceases.

The Police Telegraph was at one time the chief medium of communicating

ALARMS OF FIRE.

Formerly information that a fire had broken out reached the authorities more frequently through the policemen than by any other means. The citizen upon whose premises the fire occurred naturally rushed with his tale of disaster to the nearest patrolman, and the officer instantly hurried with the alarm to his Station-house, giving the number of the house where the fire was raging. The Sergeant on duty at once sent the alarm to the Central Office, and the operator, by means of an ingenious apparatus called the "Switch," dropped the alarm simultaneously at every Station-house in the City. As a first step, however, the operator sent the alarm and the location of the fire to Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-street, whence it was sent to the fire alarm stations, and by this duplex machinery the fact and exact locality of a fire was known all over the City within a few moments after the discovery. The past tense has thus far been used, but only because since the reorganization of the Fire Department alarms of fire come, in the first instance, from Firemen's Hall to Police Headquarters. The members of the Fire Department are now required to patrol for fires, and citizens are learning that there is a fire telegraph, and often carry the alarm to the engine-house, so that now the Police receive the first intimation of fires from the Fire Department. But the Police Telegraph, although no longer the only medium of conveying the alarm, is still an essential part of the machinery for subduing conflagrations, and is the only means of calling the Police promptly to the scene of disaster. Although not strictly pertinent, it may be added that the alarms upon the fire bells do not convey any very definite information as to the locality of fire. Forty-six—struck upon the bells—four, an interval, six—indicates a fire in the vicinity of Charles and Bleecker streets, but it may be a half dozen blocks in either direction from either of the streets. But the crudeness of the signal is atoned for, and the necessity for any bell signals at all made doubtful by the fact that it is now getting to be the rule that information of the exact street and number is sent all over the City, and the police and fire telegraphs long before any alarm is given by the bells.

The Police Telegraph has had its

DAYS OF PRIME NECESSITY,

as during the great riots of 1863. It is not too much to say that without its powerful aid the whole Police force of the City would have been but toys in the hands of that terrible July mob. But by means of the telegraph the force was concentrated as occasion demanded, and wherever the rioters might concentrate, there they found almost upon the instant a phalanx of the City's defenders. The rioters well knew what a mighty enemy they had in the telegraph, and almost the first outbreak of lawlessness was against it. The wire was searched out and cut in every part of the district held by the rioters, but Mr. Crowley, the Superintendent of the Telegraphic Department, and Mr. Polhamus, his deputy, courageously followed in the wake of the rioters, and at the continual risk of their lives repaired the wire almost as soon as it was cut, thus preserving it to act [illegible] part of the great conservator of the peace during those bloody days of July. The telegraphic dials of the Central Office have recorded many tales of blood and crime, but never told anything to compare with the record of those disastrous days. That story they told in full, and perhaps the only detailed, and therefore the most graphic history of the riots, is contained in the volumes where the words of the dials are recorded. It is pleasant to recur to these past services of the Police Telegraph, and to know that the system that then stood the City in such good stead has since been materially extended and improved.

A MISAPPREHENSION

as to the duty of the telegraph in connection with lost children has taken possession of the minds of citizens, and every evening the operators at the Central Office are asked for information concerning children who have failed to return at nightfall to the paternal roof. The operators know nothing of these children, from the fact that the taking up of lost children is not telegraphed to Headquarters. The children picked up by the Police during the day are taken to the station-houses, and at nightfall are transferred to Police Headquarters and kept in a room on the fourth floor of the building until the succeeding morning, when those who have not been claimed are transferred to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and inquiries should then be made at No. 1 Bond-street. On the first evening, however, parents should go at once to the fourth floor at Police Headquarters, where, by 11 at the latest, they will find their children, if during the preceding eighteen hours they have been picked up by the Police anywhere on Manhattan Island.

TELEGRAPHIC STATIONS.

So far as telegraphic purposes are concerned, Brooklyn constitutes one precinct, the forty-seventh, and any message from Police Headquarters destined for any one of the various precincts into which the City of Churches is divided must be sent in the first instance to the Brooklyn Central Office, and be resent from there. In New-York there are thirty-four telegraphic stations in direct communication with Headquarters. These are located at the various station-houses of the City, at the Superintendent's private residence and at the Tremont and Yonkers sub-station.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The Police Telegraph has about fifty miles of wire in use in New-York City, and about twenty-five miles in Brooklyn, making a total of seventy-five miles, which will soon be materially increased by the extension of the line to Staten Island and other remote points of the Metropolitan District. The expense of maintaining the system in repairs, salaries and incidentals, has been kept at an average of $15,000 per annum for New-York and Brooklyn, a feat that could not have been achieved were not the Captains and Sergeants in the various precincts required to act as telegraph operators as well as police officers. Of the amount of business done through the wires, it is very difficult to give a just conception. The offices both at Headquarters and at the various station-houses are kept always open and messages are transmitted at all hours of the day and night. Messages and signals—the latter a code specially arranged for the Police Department—to an average number of two hundred and twenty-five are sent and received at the Central Office during the twenty-four hours. A few of these are of some length, but the great majority do not exceed a dozen words, brevity in telegraphing being constantly held up to the Captains and Sergeants as a cardinal virtue.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Jas Crowley is the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Telegraph. To his untiring and intelligent devotion to his duties its efficiency is largely due. He is ably aided by his deputy, Mr. Eldred Polhamus, who has been connected with the Department for many years. The operators at the central office, Messrs. James A. Lucas, John A. K. Duval, James C. Combs and Wm. H. Combs, are gentlemen who have won the encomiums of all citizens who have had business with them by their unvarying urbanity. With the exception of some line men, these are the only employes of the Police Telegraph.

THE TURF.

The Fall Race Meetings at Cincinnati, Paterson and Trenton—Prospects of Brilliant Sport This Fall.

Never before in the annals of the American turf did racing enjoy such extensive and widespread popularity among all classes of society as at the present time. The recent meeting at Saratoga was more brilliantly successful than any of its predecessors, both as regards the financial results and the superior character of the racing. At the forthcoming Paterson Fall meeting the prospects of a splendid gathering of the best thoroughbreds in training are unprecedentedly bright, and the programme issued by the executive, although liable to objection in one or two points, is on the whole an admirably arranged and liberal one. The Cincinnati meeting, which commences on the 30th inst., gives promise of being the greatest ever held in the West, while the Jerome Park Fall meeting, in October, looms up in gigantic proportions, a veritable "triton among minnows" in the race gatherings of the North.

THE CINCINNATI FALL MEETING

commences on Monday, the 30th inst., and continues six days. On the first day the opening race is the Buckeye Stake for three-year olds, mile heats, for which sixteen horses are entered. Then comes the great race of the meeting, the Burnet House Post Stake, $1,500, $50 entrance, play or pay; three-mile heats. The subscription to this great stake closed Sept. 1, but the names of the horses would only be declared to the Secretary on the track on Saturday last, so that we are ignorant of the actual entries. It is almost certain to be one of the greatest races ever run in this country, for the probable starters are the wonderful little chestnut horse [illegible], the representative of Tennessee; Lee Paul, the gallant son of Lexington, and Annie C.; [illegible], fresh from his glorious victory over the last-named and two others, at Lexington, Ky., when he made the best two-mile-heat time on record, (3:36¼,) with full weight up, and is looked upon as the crack horse of Mr. Alexander's Kentucky stable; [illegible], another representative of the "bluegrass region," who won the two-mile-heat purse at Lexington recently in the capital time of 3:35¼, 3:40½, beating Bayswater and Grant, and the next day walked over for the three-mile-heat race in the absence of all opposition; [illegible], who has run a mile in the fastest time on record with full weight up, (1:44¼,) and is known to be a laster; and either Stonewall Jackson or [illegible], to represent Capt. T. G. Moore's Alabama stable. The meeting of such formidable flyers will be a memorable one in turf annals, and we look for extraordinarily fast time being made. The Cincinnati Stake for two-year olds on the fourth day closed with nine entries; and the Ohio Stake for three-year olds on the fifth day with sixteen entries. The other events are purses, and of course do not close till the evening previous to the day on which they are run. The total amount of money given to be run for at this meeting amounts to $6,600.

THE PATERSON MEETING

commences on Tuesday, Oct. 1, and continues over Wednesday and Thursday. The proximity into which this meeting is brought by railroad transit to New-York with its vast population; the excellent management which distinguishes it; the capital racing invariably witnessed here, and the evident desire of the executive to consult and secure the comfort and accommodation of visitors, have combined to render this meeting exceedingly popular with New-Yorkers. On the hurdle-race and steeple-chase days they turn out in thousands to witness the exciting contests, and although last Spring a combination of circumstances, especially the sudden and untimely death of [illegible], the great Canadian steeple-chase rider and trainer, deprived these events of their anticipated and customary interest, yet this Fall the Society have taken measures to secure interesting contests of this class, and we expect to witness three capital cross-country races at this meeting next week. On the opening day, the sport opens with a trial steeple chase, twice around the regular steeple chase course, for horses that have never won a hurdle race or steeple chase. This will introduce to us some new horses in this kind of racing, although well known to the racing public on the flat. Mr. J. S. Watson has put his once famous racer, Capt. Moore, to this business, and if he possesses any jumping abilities, his acknowledged speed will make him a formidable opponent across country. Col. McDaniels has inducted three of his stable—[illegible] and Oakland—into the mysteries of hurdle racing and steeple chasing, and we hear that the two former take to it quite naturally and promise well. Oakland unfortunately broke down the other day in a race, and some time may elapse before we see him in a race of this description. Dr. Weldon, we learn, has got a steeple chaser under instruction, and since Blackbird has shown how lucrative a successful career at this business is, other trainers will, doubtless, go into it. The Underwood Gift, (a purse given semi-annually by the clever and liberal pool auctioneer, Dr. R. Underwood,) a mile heat race, is noted for the close and exciting contests it has produced at former meetings, and will, doubtless, keep up its reputation at this meeting. Then follows the great St. Leger race, which this year is associated with peculiar circumstances. It has thirty-four entries, but the number of probable starters will not exceed eight or nine. These are De Courcey, Flora McIvor, Jubal, Finn, Morrissey, Twinkle, Clement, Baywood, and one or two from Mr. Morris' stable. It is extensively rumored, though we know not on what grounds, that the formidable filly Ruthless has gone amiss, and [illegible] uncertain in consequence. If well on the day, the race lies at her mercy, for from public running she holds all the others safe. But should she prove an absentee, and her stable companion, the Derby winner, Monday, also, then the race will be an open one, and it will be a very difficult matter to select the winner. Col. McDaniels' stable, with three St. Leger horses in it, Morrissey, Clement and Twinkle, all good public performers, is especially dangerous. A high estimate of Baywood's racing abilities was at one time entertained, but we fear that his training has suffered too many interruptions this Summer to make him a [illegible]

[illegible] prove himself worthy of the [illegible] A hurdle race, mile and a quarter, making four events in all, terminates the first day's sport.

On the second day's [illegible] for which the following [illegible] are entered:

1. John Hunter, Westchester County, N. Y., b. c. Magnet by Lexington, dam imp. Maud by Stockwell.
2. John Hunter enters ch. c. [illegible] by Lexington, dam Floride by Wagner.
3. John Hunter enters ch. f. [illegible] by Lexington, dam Maroon, by imp. Glencoe.
4. F. Morris, New-York, enters ch. f. by imp. Eclipse, dam [illegible] by Glencoe.
5. F. Morris enters ch. f. by imp. Eclipse, dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
6. F. Morris enters b. f. by imp. Eclipse, dam Molly Jackson, by Vandal.
7. F. Morris enters ch. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Variety, by Revenue.
8. W. H. Strong, New-Jersey, enters (H. A. Hargous', N. Y.) b. c. by Kentucky, dam imp. Countess, by Voltigeur.
9. D. McDaniels, Virginia, enters b. f. by Planet, dam Adelgisa, by imp. Glencoe.
10. D. McDaniels enters ch. f. by [illegible], dam by Commodore.
11. D. McDaniels enters ch. c. by Gov. Wickliffe, dam Ruby Tally, by Childe Harold.
12. F. C. Bush, New-Jersey, enters ch. f. Keystone, by imp. Lapidist, dam Blue Ribbon, by Revenue.
13. Thomas and Thomas W. Doswell, Ro., V., enter ch. f. by Jeff. Davis, dam Fanny Washington by Revenue.
14. Thomas and Thomas W. Doswell enter b. f. by Jeff. Davis, dam [illegible] by Revenue.
15. Thomas and Thomas W. Doswell enter ch. c. by Planet, dam by Eclipse.
16. James S. Watson, New-Jersey, enters b. f. Bonnie Brae, by imp. Balrownie, dam [illegible] by Revenue.
17. James S. Watson enters ch. f. Heatherbell, by imp. Balrownie, dam imp. L'Anglaise by Nobble Noble.
18. T. B. Read, Ohio, enters b. c. by John C. Breckinridge, dam Belle by imp. Monarch.
19. T. B. Read enters ch. c. by John C. Breckinridge, dam Ariel by imp. Sarpedon.
20. T. B. Read enters ch. f. by John C. Breckinridge, dam Rebecca by imp. Glencoe.
21. A. Keene Richards, Georgetown, Ky., enters ch. c. by Australian, dam Transylvania by imp. Arab Massoud.
22. A. Keene Richards enters b. c. by Australian, dam by imp. Kt. St. George.
23. A. Keene Richards enters b. f. by Lexington, dam Glycera by Sovereign.
24. A. Keene Richards enters b. f. by Australian, dam Bettie Ward by Lexington.
25. A. Keene Richards enters br. f. by imp. Mickey Free, dam Brown Kitty by Birmingham.

Here we see that Mr. Hunter has a full brother to Flora McIvor entered; Mr. Morris a full sister to Ruthless; Col. McDaniels his planet filly Sarah B., who won the two year old stake at Hoboken last week, and Mr. Watson a sister to Bonnie Doon. The sister to Ruthless and Sarah B. are the only two entered that have been winners, but it is possible that there may be a dark-flyer in the above number entered. A mile dash and a two mile heat race comprise the remaining sport of the second day.

On the third day there is a handicap hurdle race over two miles and eight hurdles, which is always a popular feature. Then comes the Sequel Stakes for three-year olds, two miles, the entries for which are as follows:

1. D. McDaniels, Virginia, enters b. c. Morrissey, by Breckinridge out of dam by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
2. D. McDaniels enters ch. c. by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler by imp. Albion.
3. D. McDaniels enters b. f. Twinkle, by imp. Eclipse, out of Starbeam by imp. Glencoe.
4. T. B. Read, Ohio, enters ch. c. Urbana, by Breckinridge, out of imp. Lady Sykes.
5. M. H. Sanford, N. J., enters b. c. Baywood, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf by imp. Yorkshire.
6. M. H. Sanford enters blk. c. Virgil, by Vandal, out of Ansel's dam by imp. Yorkshire.

This will make an interesting race between the stables of Mr. Sanford and Col. McDaniels; the former represented by Virgil and Baywood, and the latter by Morrissey, Clement and Twinkle. The third race is the Nursery stakes for two-year olds, dash of one mile—the entries for which are as under:

1. T. B. Read, Ohio, enters b. c. by Breckinridge, out of dam by imp. Monarch.
2. T. B. Read enters b. f. by Breckinridge, out of dam by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
3. T. B. Read enters ch. f. by Breckinridge, out of Reb [illegible] by imp. Glencoe.
4. M. H. Sanford, New Jersey, enters b. c. Pinch, by Scythian, out of Little Peggy.
5. M. H. Sanford enters b. c. Northumberland, by Lexington, out of Novice by imp. Glencoe.

[illegible] Northumberland and the [illegible] have all run in public, the two former at Saratoga and the latter at Secaucus. None of these have been a winner, but in this account of them may be able to score a maiden victory. A consolation purse of mile heats brings the racing at the Fall meeting to a termination. It must be observed in this meeting there is no postponement on account of the weather, and no deduction for a walk over. The most comfortable accommodations are provided for ladies, and neither drunkenness nor gambling permitted on the course. The officers of the Association are: President, A. B. Gowen?, Esq.; Superintendent of Course, W. Tolles?, Esq.; Treasurer, E. B. Colt?, Esq.; Secretary, E. B. Chadwell?, Esq.

THE TRENTON MEETING

commences on Tuesday next, and continues four days. This is a new feature, and owes its origin to the recent formation of a Jockey Club in the capital of New-Jersey, whose object is to revive racing at that place, where thirty years ago it flourished famously. They have issued a very liberal programme, offering over $6,000 in purses, without exacting, as is customary at some meetings, any entrance fee to them. There are four races on the first day, and three each on the third and fourth. We anticipate a highly successful inauguration meeting for the Trenton Jockey Club. In our next article we shall give a prospective glance at the Jerome Park meeting.

Trotting for the Gold Medal at the Dutchess County Fair.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON HOLLOW, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1867.

The grand gold medal of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society was contested for at this place yesterday, the occasion being the last of the four days' Fair of the Society. There were five entries, as follows:

Jackson and Frost named blk. g. Superb.
J. V. W. Doty named br. g. Union.
D. S. Tallman named br. g. Manhattan.
Chas. Broadhead named br. g. Stockbridge Chief.
M. T. Foote named br. g. Champion.

Mile heats, best three in five. Superb drew the pole, Manhattan second, Champion third, Stockbridge Chief fourth and Union outside.

FIRST HEAT.—On the fifth score a send off was obtained, and the horses sped away at a rattling pace, Superb slightly in advance, while Champion, Stockbridge Chief and Union were side by side, Manhattan bringing up the rear. The half-mile was made in 1:21, Superb still on the lead, which he held to the finish, with the others in the following order: Manhattan second, Champion third, Stockbridge Chief fourth and Union last. Time—2:45¼.

SECOND HEAT.—With so many horses in the race, it was almost impossible to get off on the first attempt. Once the horses came to the score and were sent back, that all might have an equal start. A second score was more successful, and as the drivers received the word "go" they put their horses sharply to the work. Superb had a severe struggle with Union for the lead, in which he came off victorious, and as he passed the quarter-pole he made a spurt and drew several lengths ahead of the nearest horse, holding his position to the half-mile pole, which he reached in 1:22. Manhattan came next, then Union, Stockbridge Chief and Champion. The latter horse was pulled up on the homestretch, having cast a shoe. Time, 2:45½.

THIRD HEAT.—The horses came up evenly, and getting the word, put their best foot forward for the lead, which Superb gained, with Union on his wheel, and making rapid strides for the supremacy. Superb held his own, however, and gradually put more space between him and his fleet-footed competitor. As they passed the stand on the first half Superb still held the lead, which he maintained throughout the remainder of the heat, hurried by Union, who in turn struggled for second, beat with Champion. Champion and Stockbridge Chief raced behind. These relative positions were held to the end, Superb passing the judges' stand leading Union two or three lengths, winning the heat and gold medal in 2:45. He was then crowned with the victorious wreath of the ladies of Washington Hollow, and after the decision had been rendered giving him the gold medal he was driven once around the track to show his gait. Here Mr. J. V. W. Doty, who had been excluded from driving in this contest on account of alleged foul driving in the gold-medal contest last year, took the reins over his horse Union and offered to bet $100 that driven by him Union could beat Superb's best time that day. He found no takers.

Mr. M. T. Foote, who handled the ribbons over his horse Champion, also offered to bet $1,000 or more that Champion could beat any horse on the ground a month from that time on any track. His horse yesterday was entirely out of condition, having recently been laid up by sickness.

The following is the summary of the trot:

Superb	1	1	1
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockbridge Chief	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Champion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The gold medal is about an inch and a half in diameter, and something over an eighth of an inch in thickness. It cost $100.

I am reliably informed that a match is on the tapis between [illegible] and Manhattan and Geo. Tabor's bl. g. Planet, for $1,000, to come off on the Fashion Course.

The Fair has been a very successful one throughout. The receipts at the close last evening were $4,000. The officers for the ensuing year are: W. H. Haight?, President; [illegible], Secretary; Thomas W. Jacocks?, Treasurer.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Kings County Republican Primaries.

The Kings County Republican Primaries were held on Saturday evening, when the following delegates were elected to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 25th inst.:

First District—[illegible]

Third District—Jas. Johnson, [illegible] Wm. Colt, [illegible] Wm. F. [illegible] and Jas. G. Kelley, alternates.

Fourth District—[illegible] delegates; C. B. Dutcher, alternate. [illegible]

Fifth District—[illegible]

Sixth District—[illegible]

Seventh District—J. D. Darlington, Benjamin W. Wilson and Saml. W. Meddon?, delegates; [illegible] Northup, Wm. Stretton and John Moore, alternates.

Eighth District—C. V. Geddard?, John McDiarmid? and Solomon Spitzer, delegates; Saml. L. [illegible], Archibald M. Bliss and H. Hendrickson, alternates.

Ninth District—Ninth Ward—Geo. Knight, delegate; D. C. Winslow, alternate. New-Utrecht—H. W. Vanderveer, delegate; John L. Guichard, alternate. Flatbush—John Oakey, delegate; Saml. Whitmore, alternate.

STORAGE OF COMBUSTIBLES.

Enforcement of the New Law—Prompt Action of the Fire Commissioners—What is Being Done in the Matter.

A few months since the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department considered it important, in consequence of the rapid increase of fires, and the large losses caused thereby, to organize a separate Bureau, charged with the special duty of investigating the storage of combustible material by which these fires are largely fed. An act had been passed by the Legislature of 1866, in reference to the keeping and storage of combustible materials in the City of New-York, which, by reason of the too great stringency in some of its details, and a want of concentration, the former Commissioners had failed to generally enforce. In consequence of this neglect a bill was passed by the last Legislature amending the former acts, and conferring the same and other powers on a Bureau provided for in its terms. This act never received the signature of the Governor. It was considered that the duty should be performed by the Board of Fire Commissioners, without the expensive machinery called for by the amended bill, which, it was said, would involve an outlay of some $60,000 per annum. The course of the Governor at the time gave rise to some dissatisfaction on the part of the originators of the bill, who were perhaps disappointed in the loss of its extensive patronage, or may have believed that the work could be performed by none others so well as by themselves.

Time has, as is often the case in such matters, proved the best indicator of the wisdom of the action of the Executive.

The powers delegated to one of the Commissioners (Capt. M. B. Wilson) as the head of a separate Bureau, intrusted with the inspection and the removal of dangerous combustibles, have been discreetly and wisely and yet firmly used. There has been no effort made to collect fines and inflict penalties alone, but where the objectionable articles have been removed or the danger of combustion averted, the technical right to impose a fine has not been considered as necessary to be enforced. It is directed in the act itself that it "shall be construed liberally," and Commissioner Wilson has so construed it, not in a vindictive manner, [illegible] generally innocent of [illegible] coercion only where notices and requests have been neglected. With no additional compensation for himself beyond his salary as a Commissioner, and with four experienced surveyors, connected with the insurance companies as the inspectors, who receive in addition to their pay as such a nominal salary of $600 each from the department, or all 60 inspectors picked men from the department [illegible] all the highways [illegible] City, is progressing, the result of which is placed on record by a single clerk at a salary of $1,500. Thus, with an outlay of $3,900 [illegible] and above the expenses of books, blanks [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

As an example we append a return from one of the Inspectors having charge of one of the lower districts:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1867.

I hereby certify that on the 13th day of August, 1867, at No. — [illegible] I served on one of the firm [illegible] a copy of the written notice relative to the storage of combustible materials, in the City of New-York, as issued by the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, leaving the same with him.

JOHN F. HORAN, District Inspector.

The following is a copy of the notice as served upon the aforesaid firm:

OFFICE OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. —

To Messrs. — & Co.:

SIRS: You are hereby notified that the [illegible]

[illegible]

ALEXANDER SHALER, President.

CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

After the inspection of the different buildings within their several districts by the Inspectors appointed by the Fire Commissioners, the matter is referred to the surveyor employed by the Commissioners for the purpose, who, after an examination of certain premises, returns the following report:

SURVEY.—I hereby certify that on the 6th day of August, 1867, I made a survey and examination of the premises [illegible] and found report correct, and [illegible] be taken to enforce [illegible] risk of fire in this building [illegible] the neighborhood.

Very respectfully, JOHN A. CREGIER, Surveyor.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1867.

The Commissioners propose to use all the means in their power to suppress, if possible, the storage of everything of a combustible nature within the immediate neighborhood of the City; they have, as stated above, picked from the Department the best men—men competent to act in any emergency, and who will render a trustworthy and correct report of the contents of the buildings lying within their several districts.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The New "Chapel of the Holy Saviour."

The Chapel of the Holy Saviour, in Twenty-fifth-street, near Madison-avenue, erected in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, was open for divine service yesterday morning for the first time. It is an elegant structure of Cleveland sandstone. No expense has been spared by the wealthy congregation in making it an imposing monument of the eloquent preacher, who, when the congregation was living, and was to have been his Pastor. The front, which is of mixed Greek and Roman architecture, is ornamented with life-size figures of the four evangelists. It is surmounted by a large cross, at the foot of which are two female figures representing Hope and Charity, while Faith is supposed to have her appropriate niche in the hearts of all who enter there. The name of the chapel is inscribed on the stone, and under it the words: "Our Saviour [illegible]" [illegible] this week at the [illegible] Dr. Hawks [illegible] of the [illegible] the Church [illegible]. The whole capacity of the new chapel [illegible] The building cost $100,000. The church [illegible] was opened yesterday by the [illegible] Hawks—was visited yesterday by the throng that assembled there. At the close of the usual Episcopal service, Rev. Dr. [illegible] announced that the memorial sermon would be preached next Sunday morning by Rev. Dr. Morgan.

Dr. Hughes's sermon was suggested by the text, "Remember them that had the rule over you," &c., I Corinthians, ix., 18. A year ago, he said, they had assembled at that spot to lay the corner-stone of this edifice whose erection and dedication to the Most High the late lamented Dr. Hawks had fondly hoped should be the crowning act of his long and faithful service. Their friend, who was not with them, was with them on that occasion, and they all remembered how deeply interested he was. There was indeed a shadow upon him then, but it seemed the shadow of passing clouds, and not that of the long night that was coming. They had hoped that he would live to be their pastor here, passing with them the long evening of a well-spent life. But it was ordered otherwise. Ere a single stone had been laid upon another in erecting this edifice they were called upon to follow him to the tomb. Dr. Hughes dwelt upon the disappointment that the death of Dr. Hawks had caused, but reminded his hearers that their [illegible] was not dead, but sleeping. His spirit was with them, and if it could speak in language that could be heard by the ear of mortals, its voice would be those not of despondency but of thanksgiving. They themselves had the assurance of everlasting life through the Saviour, and "thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift." The preacher recalled how Christianity had lived through all its severe trials, while all the mere institutions of men that had existed eighteen hundred years ago had long since passed away. The dead of six thousand years were the great majority of the human race, while the living were the few of the present generation that were not yet in the tomb. Death must come to all, but in the original signification of the word there was no such thing as death for the believer. Dr. Hughes inculcated with great force the lesson that the present was but a school of preparation for the world to come.

Dedication of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Thirty-fourth-street.

The Fourth (late Grand-street) Presbyterian Church, on Thirty-fourth-street, near Broadway, was dedicated yesterday with impressive ceremonies, in which the Pastor, Rev. John Thomson, D. D., was assisted by a number of distinguished clergymen. Every seat in the house was filled, and many of the auditors were compelled to stand during the services. The new edifice is 100 feet deep and 56 feet wide, with a spire 165 feet in height to the apex. The Lecture and Sabbath-school rooms are in the basement, and are pleasant and well lighted apartments. The style of the edifice is the perpendicular Gothic. The auditory is 45 feet high in the clear, with grained and richly-moulded ceilings. The galleries are self-sustaining, (without columns,) the windows of beautiful stained glass, of varied colors. The pews are all richly upholstered, and will comfortably seat 1,000 persons. The front and spire of the building are of New-Jersey drab stone, trimmed with Nova Scotia stone. The interior is clothed in three tints of delicate gray, and laid off in blocks, the mouldings and enrichments of yellow. The cost of the structure, exclusive of the ground, was about $100,000. Messrs. D. & J. Jardine were the architects, from whose plans the Church building was erected.

In the morning the dedication ceremonies followed this programme:

1. Invocation by the pastor. 2. Praise—Psalm 100. 3. Reading the Scriptures—Psalms 84 and 122, and John II., 13 to 17, by Rev. W. T. Morrison. 4. Prayer with supplication, by Rev. D. McQuackenbush, D. D. 5. Address to the congregation, by the pastor. 6. Collection. 7. Praise—Psalm 122. 8. Reading the Scriptures, II. Chronicles, chap. vi., by the pastor. 9. Dedicatory prayer by Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D. 10. Praise—Psalm 132, three last stanzas. 11. Benediction.

Dr. Thompson, in his address, traced the history of the Fourth Presbyterian from the date of its establishment in Nassau-street, in 1785, until the present time, noting the favor with which God had dealt with this branch of His vineyard.

In the afternoon at 3½ o'clock appropriate services were held, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Rogers, and in the evening a sermon was preached by Dr. Thompson on "The Doctrines of the Presbyterian Church." Collections were taken throughout the day to cover the slight deficiency of the cost of the building and ground.

Plymouth Church.

Yesterday morning Rev. Henry Ward Beecher occupied his own pulpit in Plymouth Church for the first time since his return from his Summer tour. The large edifice was so crowded that not only the vestibules, aisles and stair-cases were thronged with people, but hundreds turned away, unable to gain admittance. Mr. Beecher, before commencing his discourse, alluded briefly to his absence during the warm weather, and the catarrhal malady with which he has been afflicted of late, and which prevented him from preaching the first Sunday after his arrival home. He said that during his whole term of twenty years as pastor of Plymouth Church he had been absent from the pulpit on an average but three Sundays in the year, and believed the congregation would not hesitate, under the circumstances of his illness, to excuse him from officiating further in the evening.

The discourse, founded upon Paul's epistle to the Ephesians, was treated throughout in an ethical manner. He showed the importance of man's always acting strictly and with fidelity to the moral principle or sight, that in his relations to God, and of taking faith as his sublime teacher and guide. The discourse was delivered with the energy and force which usually mark the style of Mr. Beecher, and was listened to with profound attention.

After the close of the sermon the sacramental service was administered.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above the sea, 97 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 11 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 108 feet.

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Sept. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monday, Sept. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday, Sept. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday, Sept. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday, Sept. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday, Sept. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, Sept. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week mean				[illegible]
Maximum at 2 P. M. of Sept. 15				[illegible]
Minimum at 2 P. M. of Sept. 20				[illegible]
Difference, or Range				[illegible]

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, included open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Sept. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monday, Sept. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday, Sept. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday, Sept. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday, Sept. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday, Sept. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, Sept. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maximum at 2 P. M. of Sept. 17				[illegible]
Minimum at 7 A. M. of Sept. 15				[illegible]
Difference, or Range				[illegible]

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Miles.
Sept. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total distance				[illegible]

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M. Amount.	2 P. M. Amount.	9 P. M. Amount.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Sept. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monday, Sept. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday, Sept. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday, Sept. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday, Sept. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday, Sept. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, Sept. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

REMARKS.—Night of 20th and morning of 21st, duration of actual raining, 7 hours and 4 minutes; depth [illegible] 1.16 inch; thunder on 20th, between [illegible] P. M.; moon visible on 21st at 10 and 11 A. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOLD BURGLARY AND OUTRAGE AT GREENPOINT.—At a late hour on Saturday night, a man named Joseph Wheeler, employed in Moore's meat-market, Union-avenue, near [illegible], Greenpoint, closed up the place and laid down to sleep without undressing, in the rear room, intending to make an early start for his home in Broome-street, New-York. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown burglar made an entrance to the place through a rear window, with the evident intention of robbing Wheeler of a large sum of money which he had in his possession, and finding him asleep with his clothes on, struck him a stunning blow upon the head with a heavy club. This blow, although it caused a deep and bloody wound, did not render Wheeler insensible, but caused him to jump up and make a defence. For this purpose he seized a butcher's-knife, and was about to close with the burglar, when the latter dealt him another powerful blow with his club upon the face, smashing the nose and producing a contusion of the frontal bone. At this time Mr. Wheeler could not see in consequence of his eyes being filled with blood, but he called out "Murder!" so lustily that his assailant dropped his club and escaped. He is still at large. The injured man's wounds were promptly dressed, and he was sent to his home. The burglar's club, which was left at the station-house, is neatly wrapped in paper for the purpose of disguising its character.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AND MURDER.—Mr. Benjamin Martin, residing at No. 151 [illegible]-street, reported at the [illegible] Police Precinct Station-house, yesterday morning, that at about 3 o'clock A. M. he heard a noise in the yard, in the rear of his house. He went to the window and the man fired a ball from a pistol, which struck the window and broke the glass. Mr. Martin fired from his revolver, and as the burglar was getting over the fence a ball went through his hat, but did not touch his person. The hat was subsequently found, but the man escaped. On the evening of the 21st inst. Mr. Martin captured a burglar who attempted to enter the house. The burglar was committed and sent up for a hearing.

THE EXCISE LAW.—Eliphalet Moore, the keeper of the Hay Scales, corner of Atlantic-street and Fourth-avenue, was arrested yesterday for selling liquor without license. Mrs. Mary Gallsworthy?, who keeps a grocery corner Pacific and Bergen streets, was also taken into custody for a similar offense. They were held for a hearing.

FIRE.—A fire occurred on the third floor of the house of Thomas Wyman, No. 1 Fourth-place, Brooklyn, at 11:30 o'clock on Saturday night, caused by a lighted match carelessly thrown on the floor. Damage, $200. Insured in the Atlantic Company.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man named John McGlennan? met with a serious accident at Babylon, L. I., on Saturday last, his arm being broken by coming in contact with the trunk of a handcar. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 21.

FLOUR firmer at full prices; Family, $10 50@$11. WHEAT dull at a decline of 5c.@10c.; No. 1 Red, $2 [illegible]@$2 22. CORN firm and in light supply at $1 [illegible] for No. 1. OATS [illegible] RYE firm at $1 [illegible]. BARLEY firm at $1 [illegible]. COTTON dull and unchanged. WHISKY dull and drooping; sales at 25c. LINSEED declined to $1 [illegible]; the demand is good at the decline. PETROLEUM firm at 40c.@45c. for refined, duty paid. MESS PORK, $24; the demand is light. There is an improved demand for BACON and BULK MEATS; small lots were picked up by parties heretofore anxious to sell at 12¼c.@12½c. for Bulk Shoulders and Sides, and 14½c.@15c. for Bacon Shoulders; 16½c.@17c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 17c.@17½c. for clear do.; closing with no sales [illegible] of consequence [illegible] LARD held at 13½c. [illegible] CHEESE in active demand; [illegible] SUGAR and COFFEE firm and unchanged, but there is a good demand. POTATOES are scarce and firm at $[illegible] bbl. Gold 142¼, buying. Money close at 8@12 per cent. Exchange firm.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 21.

FLOUR firm; sales 100 bbls. Amber Western at $10 [illegible]; 700 bbls. City Ground at $10 [illegible] for Amber and Spring Mixed, and $[illegible] for White; Rye Flour unchanged. WHEAT—Buyers and sellers are apart, asking $2 [illegible] for No. 2 Chicago; buyers offer [illegible]; sales of 12,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 05@$2 07, the latter was the extreme price. CORN dull and held above the views of buyers; sales 40,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western, at $1 [illegible] closing firm. OATS dull and held at [illegible] for Western. RYE unchanged. BARLEY—Sales 10,000 bushels No. Western at $1 [illegible]. MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, 303,000 bushels; Oats, 227,000 bushels; Barley, 142,000 bushels; Flour, 4,000 bbls. Shipments—Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm but unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 21.

FLOUR active; sales 1,700 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $12 50 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm, but quiet; sales 3,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club to arrive, at $2 22. CORN closed nominally higher; sales last night 11,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at $1 17. BARLEY dull; held at $1 [illegible] [illegible] CORN [illegible] CANAL FREIGHTS [illegible] to New-York. RAILROAD [illegible] LAKE IMPORTS—[illegible] bushels Barley, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Sept. 21.

Sales of White Wheat FLOUR at $11 50@$11 75. WHEAT—White Michigan has declined 3c.; Amber advanced ½c.; Spring advanced 1c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 [illegible] [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 21.

TOBACCO firm but unchanged. COTTON and HEMP dull. FLOUR firm; Extra [illegible] [illegible]

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 21.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm; No. 1 has advanced [illegible] [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 21.

COTTON dull and unsettled; sales 50 bales; New Middling, 22c., and nominal; receipts, 224 bales; exports, 1,100 bales. SUGAR—There is only a retail business doing. MOLASSES—No business in the market. [illegible] Gold 142@144. [illegible] New-York Sight exchange, ½@¾ ¼ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 21.

FLOUR quiet at previous prices; stocks are well maintained. WHEAT firm at $2 50@$2 70 for Prime to Choice Red. CORN—White, $1 28; Yellow, $1 22. OATS 65@68c. BACON quiet but firm; Shoulders, 14½c.@15c.; Rib and Clear Sides unchanged. BULK MEATS not so firm; very quiet; no business done in its prices. MESS PORK, $26. LARD, 14c.@15c. for Western. COTTON and COFFEE have ruled exceedingly dull the entire week, hardly anything being done in them. WHISKY—No sales.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Sept. 21.

FLOUR unsettled and lower; City Double Extras [illegible]; Country do. [illegible]. WHEAT quiet at $1 99 for No. 1, and $1 85 for No. 2. OATS firm at 61c.@62c. for No. 2. CORN steady at $1 05 for No. 1, and $1 02 for No. 2. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo 6c.@7c.; to Oswego, 13c. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Sept. 21.

FLOUR firm; City Double Extras, from Winter Red Wheat, $10 50@$11; from Amber, $11 50@$12. WHEAT firm, but very firm; sales of Extra Winter Red at $2 [illegible]; No. 1 at $2 [illegible]. CORN dull and inactive; held at $1 12 for No. 1 mixed; $1 11 was bid. OATS firmer, but inactive; No. 1 State held at 61c.@62c. RYE steady at $1 [illegible] for No. 1 State; the demand was light. BARLEY firm and in fair demand; No. 1 State held at $1 [illegible]. PETROLEUM firm, but unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 21.

TOBACCO dull; sales 59 hhds. Lugs at $4@$5; Medium Leaf, $11 25. Superfine FLOUR active at $7 50; No. 1, $11 [illegible]. WHEAT, $2 15. CORN—Shelled, $1 25 on the Ear, in bulk, $1 15. OATS, 60c.@62c. in bulk. RYE [illegible] COFFEE, 23c.@24c. for Fair to Choice. MESS PORK, $25. BACON—Shoulders 14½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. Fancy HAMS, 20c., packed. COTTON, 22½c. WHISKY, in bond, 35c.@40c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 21.

COTTON dull at 24½c.@25c. for Middling Uplands. CLOVER SEED $8 50@$9. TIMOTHY SEED $2 [illegible]. FLAXSEED $2 [illegible]. FLOUR firm; Superfine at $8. WHEAT $2 [illegible] for Red, and $2 [illegible] for White California. CORN—Yellow $1 40; Mixed Western $1 38. OATS 70c.@75c. WHISKY dull.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 21.

COTTON—There is a good demand for home consumption; sales to-day, 45 bales, chiefly old Cotton; Middling, 21c. New Cotton is coming in daily. The weather is unsettled. There was wind and rain this morning.

MOBILE, Saturday, Sept. 21.

COTTON in fair demand; sales, 300 bales; market closed hard; Middling, 20c. [illegible] bales were sold yesterday after the close of the market which were not reported; receipts, 263 bales.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Sept. 21.

COTTON dull; Ordinary, 16c. CORN dull at $1 15@$1 20. OATS firm at 65c.@70c. PORK and LARD unchanged; Clear Sides 18½c.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 21.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE weak at 54c. RESIN quiet at $3 25@$7.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 21.

COTTON dull and heavy; sales light; Middlings, 20c.; receipts, 376 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 21.

Stocks are dull. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 50¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¼. Gold, 142¾.

[Advertisement.]

FULLER & BARNUM'S NEW YORK CREASER AND SELF-GUIDE AND BASTER COMBINED.

This grandest of all improvements is by H. W. Fuller, the original inventor of all Tuckers. While sewing a seam it creases [illegible] for the next tuck, [illegible] NOTCH, as heretofore, and CANNOT CUT or STRAIN any kind of goods. The light spring of the Self-Guide and Baster smooths the cloth, holding it together without basting, and aids in guiding [illegible] TWO & THREE TIMES [illegible] at the New Office, No. 263 Broadway, [illegible] E. W. BARNUM, Sole Agent for supplying the trade. At the American Institute Fair, northeast corner of Northern Gallery.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

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[Advertisement.]

Many a family will regret before another Spring that their house was not protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, the only protection never broken through by burglars. E. HOLMES, No. 251 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City of Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	Bremen
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	Glasgow
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	London
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	Havre
Morro Castle	Sept. [illegible]	New-York	Havana
Guiding Star	Sept. [illegible]	New-York	Rio de Janeiro

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails	[illegible]
Western Mails	5 A. M., [illegible] and [illegible] P. M.
Long Island	[illegible]
Newport and Fall River	[illegible] P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	[illegible] P. M.
North Mails	[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 5 P. M.
South Mails	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 22.—In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool—C. H. Sharper, lady and child, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], H. [illegible] and lady, [illegible], Mr. Doles?, Dr. O'Keefe, Miss Read, Mr. Denman, Mr. Collea, H. Stockbridge, W. Watson, Mrs. Martin and 3 children, J. Pack, J. Harley, G. A. Saillie, J. Hunter, J. Steel, Mr. Hodgson, T. Robinson, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Graham, Mr. Ackerman, lady and child, Mr. Ballard, lady and child, Mr. Bache, Mr. Cambridge and lady, Mr. Cleveland and daughter, Mr. Gales, Mr. Langdon, Mrs. Perry and 4 children, Mr. Meekin, lady and child, D. Wallace, Mr. Fa[illegible] and lady, Miss [illegible], Mr. Perry?, P. Azire, G. Stephens, D. A. Hill and lady, J. Walker, lady, 3 children and nurse, A. Harding, D. M. Walker, Rev. M. J. Micholl?, C. H. Small, Mr. Rosmond, Dr. G. Andrews, Mr. Whiteford and lady, S. Andrews, E. W. Rix, Mr. Bowman and lady, Mr. Weidenbaugh, Mr. Soslen?, C. Martin and 2 sons, C. Close, Miss Sweeney, Miss Pash, C. C. Abeel, Mr. Hadfield, W. and A. Hanlon, H. Gees, W. A. Stewart, H. G. Stockland, Mr. Cartwright, lady and daughter, Mrs. Bowser and child, Mr. Aspinall and son, Miss Collins, Mr. Murphy, Miss Cockshott, Mr. Barnett son and daughter, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Lopitz, R. P. Smith, Mr. Brunner, lady and son, H. Lewis, Master Back, Mr. Jessel and lady, Mrs. Jones and child, Mr. Fane, Mr. Baster, Mrs. Doyce, Mrs. Baxter and infant, Mr. Massey and lady, S. Wilson, Mr. Mulman, Mr. Fyan, Mr. Kindness, J. Milligan, Mr. Straub, A. J. [illegible], Rev. C. McSweeny, W. H. Robinson, M. and F. O'Neil, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Copeie, Mr. Blackburn, J. and D. F. Wilkinson, Mr. Sip, Mrs. Day and son.

SEPT. 22.—In steamship Nevada?, from Liverpool—Mrs. E. Butcher, Miss Annie Prendergast, J. Mahoott?, Rev. T. A. Jaggar, Mr. Garwood, E. H. and G. Mein, Mr. Largrue?, James Galway, Mr. Villager, wife, 4 children and servant, J. S. Smith, wife and family, E. H. Cooke and wife, Henry Antler, Wm. Hawkins, Thos. Russell and son, J. Balam?, a Rev. J. F. Prendergast, Mr. Hesselee? and wife, Mr. De Borle?, wife and infant, H. Duffy, A. Santer, Mr. Ryan and wife, G. F. Davies and wife, Miss Rose Garr, Miss Sarah Morton, Benj. Thornton and wife, Thos. Thornton, Mr. Sellars, wife and family, T. Wilbraham, wife and family, Miss Cath. Pringle, and 470 in the steerage.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Chas. E. Tupper, Chas. Bostwick, Miss Savage, J. P. Graves, T. Savage, Mrs. A. Neely, M. H. Pulaski, S. Strauss, G. Ingalls, E. F. Tift, T. Norbury, S. C. Cain and wife, Miss Libos Gilmore, Dennis Cadahan, Marlon Threadcraft and wife, P. H. Ward, W. A. Barron, L. E. Veal, J. H. Palmer, A. H. Clark, Capt. Thomas Lyons, Edgar Purcee, Wm. Green, Mrs. Peixotto, and 20 in steerage.

In steamship Moneka, from Charleston—H. Hahn, J. F. Beekman, E. Clare, H. G. Judd, C. Bates, Miss L. J. Reed, Miss Chasby, J. Van Hadgen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 48 | Sun sets.... 5 56 | Moon rises.... 12 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 41 | Gov. Island. 4 30 | Hell Gate..... 5 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 22.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Sept. 11, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 12, off o[illegible] [illegible] passed one of the National steamers and the steamship Scotia, bound in; 18th, lat. 47 12 N., lon. [illegible] W., steamship Cambria, bound E.; same day, off Cape Race, passed two screw steamers, bark-rigged, bound W.; 19th, lat. 42 20, lon. 62 40, steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 3 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 20th inst., 4:30 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Moneka?, hence for Savannah; 11:30 P. M., 20 miles north of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Cuba?, hence for Havana; 21st, 12 A. M., 10 miles north of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Macan?, Liverpool 10th and Queenstown 11th inst., with mdse. and 681 passengers to E. Cunard. 14th inst., passed a steamship bound E.; 21st, steamship Hero?, [illegible] bound E.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., 40 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Goodspeed & White.

Steamship Moneka, Winchester, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to the People's Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans 10th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Marcia C. Day, Chase, Newport, W., 38 ds., with iron to Walsh & Carver.

Bark D. H. Watjen, Deetjen, of and from Bremen, 48 ds., with mdse. and 180 passengers to Oelr. [illegible] Co. Had light variable winds the last two weeks. Sept. [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. 57, passed a Br. ship, bound E., showing a blue flag with a white square and red letter P in the centre.

WIND—At sunset, W., light.

Below.

Ship Calhoun, Crary, from Liverpool Aug. 11.

Brig Josephine, from Cow Bay.—(By pilot-boat J. W. Elwell, No. 7.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Arr. steamships Propontis, from Liverpool; [illegible] Kennedy, Baltimore; Glaucus, New-York; bark Exploria, Leghorn; brigs Navarino, Baltimore, and C. Matthews, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship City of Paris has 143 cabin passengers and 723 in the steerage.

1867.

FALL FASHIONS.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Of the Georgia State Lotteries—For the benefit of the Masonic Orphan Home.

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 85, Sept. 21, 1867.

49, 45, 59, 30, 25, 47, 19, 56, 61, 68, 76, 21, 12.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 86, Sept. 21, 1867.

42, 64, 45, 19, 24, 6, 10, 36, 51, 75, 29, 37, 60.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 286, Sept. 21, 1867.

45, 3, 51, 74, 24, 45, 14, 40, 70, 9.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 287, Sept. 21, 1867.

4, 53, 23, 22, 34, 26, 60, 70, 47, 41, 46.

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